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भारत का राजपत्र

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नई दिल्ली, शनिवार, मई 2, 1992 (वैशाख 12, 1914)

No. 18]

NEW DELHI, SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1992 (VAISAKHA 12, 1914)

इस भाग में भिन्न पुछ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
[Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation]

भाग III—खण्ड 2 [PART III—SECTION 2]

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय द्वारा जारी की गई पेटेन्टों और डिजाइनों से सम्बन्धित अधिसूचनाएं और नोटिस
[Notifications and Notices Issued by the Patent Office relating to Patents and Designs]

THE PATENT OFFICE
PATENTS AND DESIGNS
Calcutt, the 2nd May 1992

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The States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Madhya Pradesh, and the Union Territories of Goa, Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

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Patent office Branch Unit No. 401 to 405, III Floor, Municipal Market Building, Saraswati Marg, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110 005.

The States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Delhi.

Telegraphic address "PATENTOFIC".

Patent Office Branch, 61, Wallajah Road, Madras-600002.

The States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamilnadu, and the Union Territories of Pondicherry, Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands.

Telegraphic address "PATENTOFIS".

Patent Office, (Head Office), "NIZAM PALACE", 2nd M. S. O. Building, 5th, 6th and 7th Floor, 234/4, Acharya Jagadish Bose Road, Calcutta-700 020.

Rest of India.

Telegraphic address "PATENTS".

All applications, notices, statements or other documents or any fees required by the Patents Act, 1970 or the Patents Rules, 1972 will be received only at the appropriate Offices of the Patent Office.

Fees:—The fees may either be paid in cash or may be sent by Money Order or Postal order, payable to the Controller at the appropriate Offices or by bank draft or cheque payable to the Controller drawn on a scheduled bank at the place where the appropriate office is situated.

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय
एकल तथा अभिकल्प
कलकत्ता, दिनांक 2 मई 1992

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय के कार्यालयों के पासे एवं क्षेत्राधिकार

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय का प्रधान कार्यालय कलकत्ते में स्थित है तथा बम्बई, दिल्ली एवं मद्रास में इसके शास्त्र कार्यालय हैं, जिनके प्रावर्णीक क्षेत्राधिकार जान के आधार पर निम्न रूप में प्रदर्शित हैं :—

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय शास्त्र, टोडी इस्टेट,
तीसग तल, लोअर परले (परिकल),
बम्बई-400013।

गजरात, महाराष्ट्र तथा मध्य प्रदेश राज्य
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र गोवा, दामन तथा
दिव एवं दावरा और नवर हवेली।

तार पता—“पेटेन्टोफिस”

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय शास्त्र,
एकक सं. 401 से 405, तीसरा तल,
नगरपालिका बाजार भवन,
सरकारी मार्ग, करोल बाग,
नड़े बिल्ली-110005।

हरियाणा, हिमाचल प्रदेश, जम्म तथा कश्मीर,
पंजाब, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य क्षेत्रों
एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र चंडीगढ़ तथा दिल्ली।

तार पता—“पेटेन्टोफिक”

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय शास्त्र,
61, वालाजाह रोड,
मध्य-600002।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश, कर्नाटक, केरल, तमिलनाडु, राज्य
क्षेत्र एवं संघ शासित क्षेत्र पाण्डुचेरी, लक्ष्मीपुर
मिनिकाप तथा एमिनिदिविव द्वीप

तार पता—“पेटेन्टोफिस”

पेटेन्ट कार्यालय (प्रधान कार्यालय)
निजाम पैलेस, दिवतीय बहुतलीय कार्यालय,
भवन, 5, 6 तथा 7वां तल,
234/4, आचार्य जगदीश बोस रोड,
कलकत्ता-700020।

भारत का अवशेष क्षेत्र।

तार पता—“पेटेन्ट्स”

पेटेन्ट अधिनियम, 1970 या पेटेन्ट नियम, 1972 में
अपेक्षित सभी अवैदन पत्र, सचनाएं, विवरण या अन्य प्रलेख
पेटेन्ट कार्यालय के केवल उपयुक्त कार्यालय में ही प्राप्त किए
जाएंगे।

शब्द :—शब्दों की अवधारणी या तो नक्क की जाएगी अधिका
उपयुक्त कार्यालय में नियंत्रक को भगतान योग्य धनावेश अथवा
डाक अवधारणा या ज्ञान उपयुक्त कार्यालय अवस्थित है; उस
स्थान के अनुचित बैंक से नियंत्रक की भगतान योग्य
बैंक ड्राफट अधिका चेक द्वारा की जा सकती है।

CORIGENDA

In the Gazette of India, Part-III, Section-2, in Page No. 1433, Column-1, dated 28th December, 1991 under heading "CESSATION OF PATENTS".

Delete the Patent No. 154194.

In the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2, dated the 22nd February, 1992, Page-218, Column-2, under heading "CESSATION OF PATENTS".

Delete Patent No. 154850.

In the Gazette of India Part III, Section 2, dated the 21st December, 1991, Page 1401, Column 2, under heading "CESSATION OF PATENTS".

For Patent No. 264981 read 153981.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
THE PATENT OFFICE
APPLICATION FOR PATENTS FILED AT THE HEAD
OFFICE 234/4, ACHARYA JAGADISH BOSE ROAD,
CALCUTTA-20

The dates shown in the present brackets are the dates claimed Under Section 135, of the Patents Act, 1970.

24th March, 1992

197/Cal/92 Hoechst Celanese Corporation, Production of 5-(4'-Hydroxyphenyl) Hydantoin and D-p-hydroxyphenylglycine from 4-hydroxy acetophenone. (Divisional of application No. 980/Cal/90 ante dated to 19th November, 1990).

198/Cal/92 Hoechst Celanese Corporation, Production of 5-(4'-Hydroxyphenyl) hydantoin and D-p-hydroxyphenylglycine from 4-hydroxy acetophenone. (Divisional of application No. 980/Cal/90 ante dated to 19th November, 1990).

25th March 1992

199/Cal/92 American Cyanamid Company, 1-[O-(Cyclopropyl Carbonyl) Phenyl] Sulfamoyl-3-(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-Pyrimidinyl) Urea and Method for the Preparation thereof. (Divisional of application No. 82/Cal/91, ante dated to 28th January, 1991).

200/Cal/92 American Cyanamid Company, 1-[O-Cyclopropyl Carbonyl] Phenyl Sulfamoyl-3-(4,6-Dimethoxy-2-Pyrimidinyl) Urea and Method for the Preparation thereof. (Divisional of application No. 82/Cal/91, ante dated to 28th January, 1991).

201 Cal/92 Yiu-Wah Chow, Ink Ribbon Cassette.

202/Cal/92 Seb S.A., Article Constituted from a Plate produced from a relatively soft metal and cooking vessel constituting such an article.

26th March 1992

203/Cal/92 Kabita Refractories (Pvt.) Ltd., Production of basic refractory bricks from used refractories. (Divisional of Application No. 520/Cal/89 ante dated to 3rd July, 1989).

27th March, 1992

204/Cal/92 Tampella Power OY, Combustion Unit.

30th March, 1992

- 205/Cal/92 Hoechst Celanese Corporation, Production of 5-(4'-Hydroxyphenyl) Hydantoin and D-p-Hydroxy-**Phenylglycine** from 4-Hydroxyacetophenone. (Divisional of Application No. 980/Cal/90, ante dated to 19th November, 1990).

30th March, 1992

- 206/Cal/92 Spindelfabrik Sussen, Schurr, Stahlecker & Grill GmbH, A Machine frame for a ring spinning or ring twisting machine.

- 207/Cal/92 Fritz Stahlecker and Hans Stahlecker, A spinning machine.

- 208/Cal/92 Stone & Webster Engineering Corp., Thermal Cracking Furnace and process.

- 209/Cal/92 Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft, Process for the purification of chlorofluorohydrocarbons.

- 210/Cal/92 American Cyanamid Company, Aspiration Control System.

- 211/Cal/92 Thyssen Schweißtechnik GMBH., Welding Filler.

Applications for Patents filed in the Patent Office Branch, Todi Estates, IIIrd Floor, Sun Mill Compound, Lower Parel (W), Bombay-13.

13th January, 1992

- 15/Bom/1992 Krishna Gopalrao Gokhale & Dhananjay Vishnu Mardhekar, Duration indicating means for traffic signalling lights.

- 16/Bom/1992 Hindustan Lever Ltd., 15th January 1991, Gr. Britain. Cosmetic composition.

14th January, 1992

- 17/Bom/1992 Kinetic Engineering Limited. An improved Wireless Remote Control Hand set.

- 18/Bom/1992 S. Rajendran, Invention for Direct Indialing special facilities equipment.

15th January 1992

- 19/Bom/1992 Avinash Solanki. An improved four wheeler vehicle.

16th January, 1992

- 20/Bom/1992 Noottithoniyl Chacko Joseph, Invention for Universal process and forming machine for Anodizing from 10 up to 600 V and over etched aluminium anodes for Electrolytic capacitors.

- 21/Bom/1992 The Bombay Textile Research Association, Development of Novel Gearbox system employed in the Automated Jig.

- 22/Bom/1992 Bajaj Auto Ltd. A rubber damped multi Gear Assembly.

17th January, 1992

- 23/Bom/1992 Kumar Balram Bhatia, Invention for an improved constant load indentor probe with a built-in constant lead cell for use on ultrasonic hardness testers from metals.

20th January 1992

- 24/Bom/92 Hindustan Lever Ltd., Process.

21st January, 1992

- 25/Bom/92 Prakash Fakirchand Hiran. Readymade denture arches.

- 26/Bom/92 Indian Oil Corporation Ltd., A hurricane Lantern.

22nd January, 1992

- 27/Bom/92 Hindustan Lever Ltd., Preparation of catalysts. 23rd January 1991, Great Britain.

- 28/Bom/1992 Ashraf Yusuf Palasniya. Gas controlling device for use in internal combustion engine.

- 29/Bom/1992 Suleman Ibrahim Meter. Plastic Broom.

- 30/Bom/1992 Pawtina Muralidhar Rao Construction of Hydro Electric Power Plants at Sea-shores.

- 31/Bom/1992 Mintage Consultants Pvt. Ltd. An improvement in or relating to four stroke internal combustion engine.

- 32/Bom/1992 Nainan Kappakanil Varghese. Positional Servo control system-TC 04' to be used on board ships to control pitch of the propeller.

31st January 1992

- 33/Bom/1992 Veeresh Bahadur. A new input device using finger joints and palm.

- 34/Bom/1992 Shri Ramesh Seth. Dental sterilizer.

- 35/Bom/1992 Shri Ramesh Seth. Portable sterilizer.

- 36/Bom/1992 Shri Ramesh Seth. Water purifier.

3rd February, 1992

- 37/Bom/1992 Dr. Vinaykumar Hanuman Byadgi. Model of human eye.

- 38/Bom/1992 Dr. Vinod Baburao Shidham & another. Speech valve with mycostatic component.

4th February 1992

- 39/Bom/1992 Kunhi Abdul Hameed. An automatic cigarette machine.

- 40/Bom/1992 Wilson Varghese. Differential cam mechanism for controlled movement of revolving tools.

5th February, 1992

- 41/Bom/1992 Jagannath Chhatranath Sisodia. Automatic machine to chamfering and grooving on metal wires or rods or bars.

- 42/Bom/1992 Jagannath Chhatranath Sisodia. Automatic machine to forming and bending of metal wires.

- 43/Bom/1992 Jagannath Chhatranath Sisodia. Automatic machine to polishing straightening and cutting of metal wires and rods or bars in required length and 2 mm to 10 mm diameter.

- 44/Bom/1992 Hindustan Lever Ltd. Poultry feed compositions.

6th February, 1992

- 45/Bom/1992 Dr. Aditya Ramchandra Kamat. Pistons in Tympanoplasty.

7th February, 1992

- 46/Bom/1992 Hoechst India Limited. A process for the production of new antibacterial antibiotics 31668 P and 31668 U and pharmaceutically useful salts thereof from a micro-bial strain viz. streptomyces species Y-90, 31668 (culture number Hoechst India Limited Y-90, 31668) its mutants and variants.

10th February, 1992

- 47/Bom/92 Taraprakash Pranhakar Vartak. A process and equipment for removal/recovery of sugars and waxes from sugarcane rind without mechanical damage to rind fibre.

- 48/Bom/92 Muralidhar Narayan Desai. Recovery of metallic copper powder and Tungalic acid from Elkoneite. An alloy of copper and Tungsten through the route of sodium salt to be treated by acid.

11th February, 1992

49/Bom/1992 Hindustan Lever Ltd., 14th February, 1991.
Great Britain. Cosmetic composition.

12th February 1992

50/Bom/92 Kantilal Ranchhodhai Makwana. Folding type system of water closet (W.C.)

51/Bom/1992 M/s. Star Holdings & Electronics Research Pvt. Ltd. An improved 3-dimensional graphic display system for textile testing installations.

52/Bom/92 Taparia Tools Ltd. An adjustable multipurpose wrench.

13th February, 1992

53/Bom/92 Salim Khan. Fuel Saving Engine.

Applications for patents filed at the Patent Office Branch, Municipal Market Building, Third Floor, Karol Bagh, New Delhi-110005.

20th January, 1992

39/Del/92 The Lubrizol Corporation, "Organometallic complex-antioxidant combinations, concentrates and diesel fuels containing same".

40/Del/92 The Lubrizol Corporation, "Fuel Composition".

41/Del/92 The Lubrizol Corporation, "Low-sulfur diesel fuel containing organometallic complexes".

21st January, 1992

42/Del/92 Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, 'An improved process for the reclamation of tungsten carbide and cobalt values from scraps of cemented tungsten carbide'.

43/Del/92 Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the non-destructive extraction of haemolymph from the Indian horseshoe crab and preparation of tacnypicus amoebocyte lysate".

44/Del/92 Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved process for manufacture of crystalline alumino-silicate ZSM-5".

45/Del/92 Rollatainers Ltd., "A packing machine for lined carton".

46/Del/92 ESCO Corporation, "Dragline bucket and method of operating the same".

47/Del/92 Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, "Fluorination catalyst and process". (Convention date 7th March, 92) (U.K.).

48/Del/92 The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., 'Latex for coating having improved flexibility'.

49/Del/92 Exxon Chemical Patents, INC., "An amido transition metal compound and a catalyst system for the production of isotactic polypropylene".

50/Del/92 Norsk Hydro A. S., "Method for purification of synthesis gas".

22nd January, 1992

51/Del/92 Alejandro Stein, "Building structures, elements and method for constructing same".

52/Del/92 FMC Corporation, "Novel pyrethroid composition".

23rd January, 1992

53/Del/92 Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., "A bicycle pump".

24th January, 1992

54/Del/92 The Procter & Gamble Co., 'Binder systems for bar soaps based on long chain alkyl sulfates for improved smear and lather'.

55/Del/92 Centre Stephanois De Recherches Mecaniques Hydromechanique Et Frottement, "Process for imparting an excellent corrosion resistance to articles made of ferrous metal which have been nitrided and then oxidised, while maintaining the acquired friction properties".

27th January 1992

56/Del/92 Otis Elevator Co., "Safety blocking system for an elevator swinging door".

57/Del/92 Paschal-Werk G. Majer GmbH., "A formwork panel having at the edges thereof projecting edge webs of flat material".

58/Del/92 Conceptair Anstalt, "A device for spraying a fluid by means of a pump that is actuated repeatedly".

28th January, 1992

59/Del/92 Eastman Kodak Co., "Chopper/corner rounder for a web material".

60/Del/92 Motorola Inc., 'Data transmission system receiver having phase-independent bandwidth control'.

61/Del/92 The Lubrizol Corporation, "Copper-containing organo-metallic complexes and concentrates and diesel fuels containing same".

29th January, 1992

62/Del/92 Vijay Kumar Goel, "Cane preparator".

63/Del/92 Alexander I. Kalina, "Method and apparatus for converting thermal energy into electric power".

30th January, 1992

64/Del/92 Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved process for canned coconut cream".

65/Del/92 Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved process for the preparation of racemic or optically active hydantoins".

66/Del/92 Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, 'An improved process for the synthesis of D (+) biotin'.

67/Del/92 Denchurst Ltd., "Method of treating a base metal bearing material". (Convention date 6-2-91 & 22-11-91) (Australia).

68/Del/92 Allied-Signal Inc., "Non azeotropic refrigerant compositions comprising difluoromethane; 1, 1, 1-trifluoroethane; or propane".

31st January, 1992

69/Del/92 U Son Traders, "Improvement in or relating to Soda making machine".

70/Del/92 John Crane UK Ltd., "Mechanical face seals". (Convention date 15th February, 91) (U.K.).

71/Del/92 Rohm & Haas Co., "Polymeric retan fatliquor for low fogging upholstery leather".

72/Del/92 The Lubrizol Corporation, "Vegetable oil compositions".

73/Del/92 UOP, "Reconditioning method for a non acidic catalyst used in a high severity process for dehydrogenation of light hydrocarbons".

3th February, 1992

74/Del/92 International Mobile Machines Corporation, "A communications systems for communicating between a central office, base station and a plurality of subscriber stations". [Divisional date 26th October, 1988].

75/Del/92 Imperial Chemical Industries PLC, "Process for the production of terephthalic acid". (Convention date 5th February, 1991) (U.K.).

76/Del/92 British Technology Group PLC, "Synthesis of poly (Vinyl phosphonic acid)". (Convention date 6th February, 91) (U.K.).

77/Del/92. Stefan Pfister, "Ventilator".

4th February, 1992

78/Del/92. The Procter & Gamble Co., "Improved soap bars".

79/Del/92. Linemann Halflo India Ltd., "An air blaster".

80/Del/92. Sir Padampat Research Centre, "A process for the manufacture of flame retardant acrylic fibres".

81/Del/92. Exxon Chemical Patents, Inc, Syndiotactic polypropylene".

82/Del/92. Courtaulds PLC, "Elongate member production method". (Convention date 15th February, 1991) (U.K.).

5th February, 1992

83/Del/92. GEC Alsthom SA., "An electrical connection, in particular for a modular, medium-tension electricity substation".

6th February, 1992

84/Del/92. Harish Wadhwa, "Undetachable seal for energy meters".

85/Del/92. Henri Courier De Mere 'Les Berruries, "A device for triggering interlocking for auto oscillator".

86/Del/92. Ram Prasad, "A new method for the preparation of novel adkins catalysts-unsupported/ supported".

87/Del/92. Kalappattil Krishnankutty, "A zerophscope".

88/Del/92. Russell D. Ide, "Vacuum belt drive train".

89/Del/92. Motorola, Inc, "Clock rate matching in independent networks".

7th February, 1992

90/Del/92. Vikram Akhawat, "Vehicle suspension system with variable ground-clearance and auto-banking mechanism".

91/Del/92. Vikram Akhawat, "Engine (mechanical power generating) with variable (controllable) power out puts".

92/Del/92. Richardson-Vicks Inc, "Cosmetic compositions"

93/Del/92. Kievsky Filial Nauchno-Proizvodstvennogo Obledinenia Tekhenergokhimprom, "Apparatus for producing free dispersed system".

94/Del/92. Exxon Research & Engineering Co, "A method for separating aromatics from feeds". (Divisional date 14th October, 1988).

95/Del/92. Medix International Pty. Ltd, "Treated tubes". (Convention date 7th February, 1991) (Australia).

96/Del/92. E. R. Squibb & Sons, Inc, "Pyranyl cyanoguanidine derivatives".

10th February, 1992

97/Del/92. Washington Odur Ayuko, "A process for the preparation of a pharmaceutical composition". (Connection date 13-2-91 U.K.).

98/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of conducting polymer solution of poly (ortho phenetidine) for obtaining thin conducting film".

99/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved refrigeration unit".

100/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved refrigeration unit for cold rooms useful for storing temperature sensitive goods".

101/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for making an improved transdermal device for the administration of primaquine di-phosphate".

102/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of novel 2-substituted and 2, 5, 7-tri-substituted imidazo-(1, 2-a) pyridines showing antifertility activity".

103/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of novel 2, 3-substituted imidozo-(1, 2-a) pyridines showing antifertility activity".

104/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of novel 2-substituted imidazo (1, 2-a) pyridines showing antifertility activity".

105/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A jig useful for holding components for electroplating".

106/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved bath for electroplating soft nickel".

107/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved electroplating process for plating soft nickel for sealing of high pressure, high temperature liquid".

108/Del/92. GPT Ltd, "Programming user-configurable logic devices". (Convention date 13th February, 91) (U.K.).

109/Del/92. The Torrington Co. Ltd, "Vehicle steering column incorporating an adjustable reach facility". (Convention date 20th February, 91 (U.K.).

11th February, 1992

110/Del/92. Voest-Alpine Industrieanlagenbau GmbH, "Method for starting a plant for the production of pig iron or steel pre-material as well as arrangement for carrying out the method".

111/Del/92. SSPL SAFE SEX Products Linenaing, "A process of preparation of a vaginal tampon useful for the prevention of the sexually transmitted diseases". [Divisional date 11th July, 89].

112/Del/92. Michel Conroy, "Enhanced cement mixed with selected aggregates".

113/Del/92. Nordson Corporation, "Repulsion device for low capacitance electrostatic painting systems".

11th February, 1992

114/Del/92. Paul Wurth S.A., "Process for the treatment of steelmill slag, installation for carrying it out and slag obtained by the process".

12th February, 1992

115/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An analog current control signal transmission system for accurately controlling stepper motor operated valve plug position".

116/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "An improved process for the preparation of thin superconducting films of ceramic oxides".

117/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of 2-substituted/ unsubstituted 6, 8-dibromo-3-(substituted/cyclic-amino-2-hydroxy propyl quinazolin-4-ones having local anaesthetic activity".

118/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the preparation of 2-substituted-

- 6, 8-dibromo-3-(substituted/cyclic-amino-2-hydroxy-propoxy)-quinazolin-4-ones having local anaesthetic activity".
- 119/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the synthesis of novel alkyl-2-cyanomethyl-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-9H-pyrido (3, 4-b) indole-3-carboxylate".
- 120/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the synthesis of novel-1-oxo-1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 12, 12a-obtahydropyrazino (2, 1, 6, 1,) pyrido (3, 4-b) indole".
- 121/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the synthesis of novel-1-(4-substituted aryl-piperazin-1-yl)-3-[thio(4-substituted) phenyl] propanes".
- 122/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research, "A process for the synthesis of D1-alkyl-1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydro-9H-pyrido (3, 4-b) indole -3-carboxylates".
- 123/Del/92. Imperial Chemical Industries PLC., "Separation process". (Convention date 14th March, 91) (U.K.).
- 124/Del/92. Kraft General Foods, Inc, "Plastic beverage bottle".
- 13th February, 1992
- 125/Del/92. The Procter & Gamble Co, "Stable liquid amidoperoxy acid bleach".
- 126/Del/92 W.R. Grace & Co.-Conn, "Concrete primer for polyester coatings".
- 14th February, 1992
- 127/Del/92. Cotton Unlimited, Inc, "Method for making insulation by sequentially utilizing apparatus for opening fibres". (Convention date 12th August, 91) (Canada).
- 128/Del/92. Emanuel Lebenthal & Other, "Enzyme composition".
- 17th February, 1992
- 129/Del/92 Prochind S.p.A., "An insulating flange"
- 130/Del/92 Simmons-Rand Co., "Load lifting system for vehicles".
- 131/Del/92. Allied-Signal Inc., "Fe-Ni based soft magnetic alloys having nanocrystalline structure".
- 132/Del/92. Morton International Ltd., "Isocyanate-cured polysulphide polymers". (Convention date 21st February, 91 & 3rd January 1992 (U.K.).
- 18th February, 1992
- 133/Del/92. Council of Scientific & Industrial Research. "An improved process for making defect free bistable and high contrast surface stabilized ferroelectric liquid crystal display device and the device made thereby.
- 134/Del/92. Telefonaktiebolaget LM Ericsson, "Broad band frequency synthesizer for quick frequency returning".
- 135//Del 92. Kalumburu Pty Ltd., "Colery extract", (Convention date 28th February, 91) (Australia).
- 136/Del/92. Union Carbide Industrial Gases Technology Corporation, "Improved gas dispersion apparatus for molten aluminum refining".
- 137/Del/92. Olin Corporation, "An improved process for preparing dinitrotoluene".
- 138/Del/92 Exxon Chemical Patents, Inc, "HP catalyst killer". (Convention date 20th February, 91) (U.K.).

19th February, 1992

- 139/Del/92. BP Chemicals Ltd., "Plymer cracking". (Convention date 5th March, 91, 21st August, 91) (U.K.)

- 140/Del/92. Otis Elevator Co., "Elevator disc brake".

- 141/Del/92. The B. F. Goodrich Co., "High melt flow crosslinked PVC resin, compound and articles derived therefrom".

20th February, 92

- 142/Del/92. The Procter & Gamble Co., "Improved method and apparatus for incrementally stretching a zero strain stretching laminate web to impart elasticity thereto.

- 143/Del/92. The Procter & Gamble Co., "Improved method and apparatus for sequentially stretching zero strain stretch laminate web to impart elasticity thereto without reupturing the web".

- 144/Del/92. The Procter & Gamble Co., "Improved method and apparatus for incrementally stretching zero strain stretch laminate web in a non-uniform manner to impart a varying degree of elasticity thereto".

- 145/Del/92. Mobil Solar Energy Corporation, "Method and apparatus for forming contacts".

- 146/Del/92. Daya Ranjit Senanayake, "Reclosable sacks and Closure device and method".

21st February, 1992

- 147/Del/92. Inteco, "Water lifting device from river current".

- 148/Del/92. Steel Authority of India Ltd., "On line hot marking system for billet mill products".

- 149/Del/92. John Rhodes & Other, "Delayed release oral dosage forms for treatment of intestinal disorders". (Convention date 22nd February, 91) (U.K.).

ALTERATION OF DATE UNDER SECTION 16

170655 Filed on 03 Aug 1988.

(669/Del/88) Ante-dated to 18 Dec 1985.

170656 Filed on 04 Jan 1989.

(12/Del/89) Ante-dated to 21 Mar 1986.

170660 Filed on 18 Aug 1989.

(734/Del/89) Ante-dated to 26 Sept 1986.

Patent No. 170669

(802/Mas/89) Ante-dated to 21st January, 1986.

Patent No. 170670

(950/Mas/89) Ante-dated to 31st March, 1986.

170674

(254/Cal/90) Ante-dated to December 2, 1987.

170675

(312/Cal/90) Ante-dated to July 21, 1987.

170676

(337/Cal/90) Ante-dated to February 10, 1988.

170677

(367/Cal/90) Ante-dated to August 18, 1988.

170678

(476/Cal/90) Ante dated to May 6, 1988.

170680

(742/Cal/90) Ante-dated to September 18, 1987.

Patent No. 170682

(729/Mas/89) Ante-dated to 14th March, 1986.

Patent No. 170689

(426/Mas 90) Ante-dated to 5th October, 1988.

Patent No. 170699

(418/Mas/90) Ante-dated to 30th January, 1987.

COMPLETE SPECIFICATION ACCEPTED

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स्वीकृत सचिन्तन विविदेश

एवं देवारा यह सचिन्तन विविदेश में से किसी पर पेटेंट अन्वयन का विरोध करने के हमले को हमेह व्यक्त, इसके निर्गम की तिथि से 4 महीने या अग्रिम आधी अवधि जो उक्त 4 महीने की अवधि की समाप्ति के पार्थ पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के तहत विवित प्रपत्र 14 पर आवेदित एक महीने की अवधि से अधिक न हो, के भीतर कभी भी निर्वत्रक, एकस्वर को ऐसे विरोध की सचिन्तन विवित प्रपत्र 15 पर दे सकते हैं। विरोध संबंधी लिखित वक्तव्य, उक्त सचिन्तन के साथ अथवा पेटेंट नियम, 1972 के नियम 36 में एवं यथा विवित इसकी तिथि के एक महीने के भीतर ही फाइल किए जाने चाहिए।

“प्रत्येक विविदेश के संबंध में नीचे दिए वर्गीकरण, भारतीय वर्गीकरण तथा अन्तर-राष्ट्रीय वर्गीकरण के अन्तर्गत हैं।”

नीचे सूचीगत विविदेशों की सीमित संस्कृत मूद्रित प्रतियां, भारत सरकार बृक डिपो, 8, किरण शंकर राय रोड, कलकत्ता में विक्रय होते यथा समय उपलब्ध होंगी। प्रत्येक विविदेश का मूल्य 2/- रु. है।

(अतिरिक्त डाक छुट्टी)। मूद्रित विविदेश की आपूर्ति होते भाग पत्र के साथ निम्नलिखित सूची में यथा प्रदर्शित विविदेशों की संख्या संलग्न रहनी चाहिए।

रूपांकन (चित्र आरेखों) की फोटो प्रतियां यदि कोई हों, के साथ विविदेशों की टंकिस अथवा फोटो प्रतियों की आपूर्ति पेटेंट कार्यालय, कलकत्ता द्वारा विवित लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार जिसे उक्त कार्यालय से पत्र व्यवहार द्वारा सुनिश्चित करने के उपरांत उसकी अद्वायगी पर की जा सकती है। विविदेश की पृष्ठ संख्या के साथ प्रत्येक स्वीकृत विविदेश के सामने नीचे वर्णित चित्र आरेख

कागजों को जोड़कर उसे 4 से गुणा करके; (क्योंकि प्रत्येक पृष्ठ का लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार 4/- रु. है) फोटो लिप्यान्तरण प्रभार का परिकलन किया जा सकता है।

CLASS : 32 E

170651

Int. Cl.⁴ : C08F 1/28

A POLYMERIC COMPOSITION AND A PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME.

Applicant : Kenrich Petrochemicals, INC., A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 140 EAST 22ND STREET, BAYONNE, NEW JERSEY 07002, U.S.A.

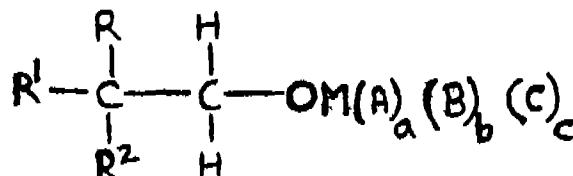
Inventors : GERALD SUGERMAN & SALVATORE JOSEPH MONTE.

Application for Patent No. 389 Del 85 filed on 09 May 1985.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 003.

6 Claims

A polymeric composition which comprises, a polymer such as herein described a comminuted material such as herein described and a neoalkoxy compound having the formula I of the drawings



Formula I

wherein M is titanium or zirconium, R, R¹ and R² are each a monovalent alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl or alkaryl group having up to 20 carbon atoms or a halogen or ether substituted derivative thereof, and in addition, R¹ may also be an oxy derivative or an ether substituted oxy derivative of said groups; A, B and C are each a monovalent aroxy, thioaroxy, diester phosphate, diester pyrophosphate, oxyalkylamino, sulfonyl or carboxyl; and a+b+c=3.

A process for preparing a polymeric composition which comprises admixing polymer such as herein described, a comminuted material such as herein described and a neoalkoxy compound having the formula I of the drawings wherein M is titanium or zirconium, R, R¹ and R² are each a monovalent alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, aryl or alkaryl group having up to 20 carbon atoms or a halogen or ether substituted derivative thereof, and, in addition, R¹ may also be an oxy derivative or an ether substituted oxy derivative of said groups; A, B and C are each a monovalent aroxy, thioaroxy, diester phosphate, diester pyrophosphate, oxyalkylamino, sulfonyl or carboxyl; and a+b+c=3.

Compl. Specn. 57 pages

Drugs 1 sheet

CLASS : 24 B.

170652

Int. Cl.⁴ : B60T 8/00

AUTOMATIC SLACK ADJUSTER FOR VEHICLE BRAKE.

Inventors : KURT RICHARD HEIDMANN & CLYDE ROY WOLFLI.

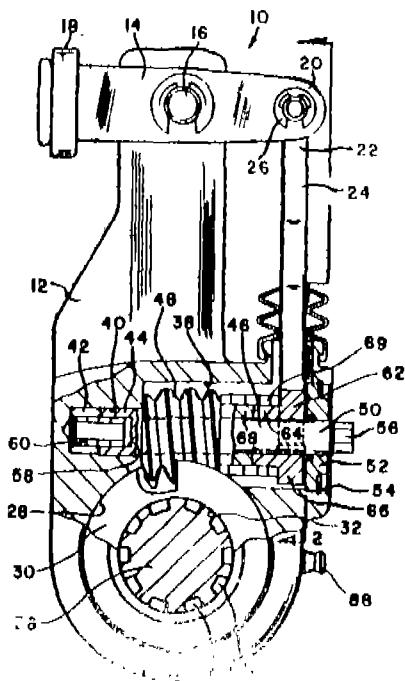
Applicant : ALLIED CORPORATION OF COLUMBIA ROAD AND PARK AVENUE, MORRIS TOWNSHIP, MORRIS COUNTY, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A., A CORPORATION ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A.

Application for Patent No. 845/Del/86 filed on 24 Sept 1986.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

6 Claims

Automatic slack adjuster for a vehicle brake actuated by a rotating drive shaft comprising a lever housing (12) having means (30) for mounting said lever housing on said drive shaft (36) to effect rotation of the drive shaft, a worm shaft (46) being mounted in said lever housing (12) and connected with the drive shaft (36) to rotate the drive shaft relative to the lever housing (12) to effect brake adjustment, a pinion (62) being rotatably mounted on said worm shaft (46), a rack (74) engaging said pinion (62) said rack being mounted for reciprocation in said lever housing (12) in substantially the same axial plane as the pinion with respect to the worm shaft (46) but radially outwardly from the said pinion, a pivot (26) connecting the rack (74) with the lever housing (12) for causing reciprocation of the rack (74) and thereby rotation of said pinion (62), and coupling means (64, 68, 69) connecting said pinion (62) with the worm shaft (46) when the worm shaft is rotated in the brake adjustment effecting direction, characterised in that the said pinion (62) includes gear teeth (70) spaced substantially equally around the periphery of the pinion (62), and said rack (74) includes a pair of recesses (78, 80) for engagement by adjacent teeth (70a, 70b) on said pinion (62), the portions of the gear teeth (70) engaging the rack (74) are in the shape of an involute curve, said recesses (78, 80) in the rack (74) being substantially wider than the width of the teeth (70) in a direction along the circumference of the pinion (62) to project a backlash clearance (X) between the teeth (70) and the recesses (80) whereby the rack (74) is permitted to move relative to the pinion (62) until said backlash clearance is taken up, said coupling means (64, 68, 69) including a clutch spring (69) connecting the pinion (62) for rotation with the worm shaft (46), said clutch spring (69) coupling said pinion (62) to said worm shaft (46) when the pinion (62) is rotated in clockwise direction to effect brake adjustment until a predetermined torque level is achieved whereupon said clutch spring (69) permits the pinion (62) to rotate relative to the worm shaft (46), said clutch spring (69) uncoupling the pinion and the worm shaft when the pinion (62) is rotated in the counter clockwise direction which is opposite to the direction in which brake adjustment is effected.



Inventor : SANJEEV KHOSLA :

Application for Patent No. 386/Del/88 filed on 04 May 1988.

Complete Specification left on 31 May 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

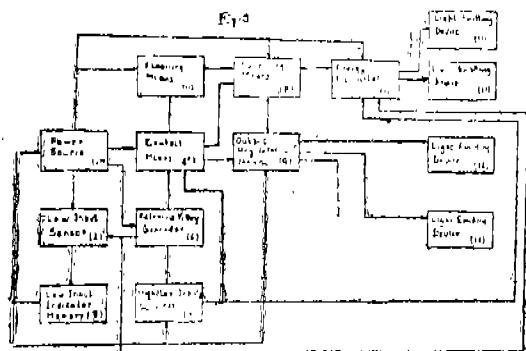
5 Claims

An improved warning and signalling lamp comprising light emitting device (11 to 14) with plurality of equitably distributed light emitting diodes placed in close proximity for higher luminous steerance, and on substantially flat single or multisided display,

control means (5) using feed back with reference voltage generator (9) for giving single or multiple constant outputs, means for achieving flashing where flashing is intended; the said flashing means (4) being connected to the control means;

Switching means (8) to control signal to one or more than one light emitting device and to activate or disable the said flashing means; the said switching means being connected to the said control means,

a power source (1) being connected to the light emitting device through the said control means.



Provisional Specn. 7 pages.

Compl. Specn. 10 pages

Drgs. 6 sheets

CLASS : 140 A₂

170655

Int.Cl.⁴ : B01F 17/36

IMPROVED DISPERSANT SALT COMPOSITION.

Applicant : THE LUBLIZOL CORPORATION, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF OHIO, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, OF 29400 LAKELAND BOULEVARD, WICKLIFFE, OHIO 44092, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventor : ROBERT EDWIN QUINN.

Application for Patent No. 669/Del/88 filed on 03 Aug 1988.

Divisional to Application No. 1079/Del/85 filed on 18-12-1985.

Ante-dated to 18 Dec 1985.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

16 Claims

A dispersant salt composition for the suspension, dispersion and/or solubilisation within an aqueous system of particles or fluids which comprises :

2-47GI/92

(i) the reaction product of (A) a mineral acid of the kind described herein or a sulfonic acid-free organic acid of the kind described herein and (B) a phosphorous-free carboxylic solubiliser of the kind described herein, said solubiliser having been made by the reaction of from 0.33 to 1.3 equivalents of (B1) at least one polycarboxylic acid acylatin agent having at least one hydrocarbon-based substituents of at least 8 to 500 carbon atoms with 1 equivalent of (B2) at least one poly(alkyleneamine); and

(ii) from 5% to 95%, based on the weight of said reaction product of A and B, of at least one stabilising agent selected from surfactants of the kind described herein, hydrophilic organic solvents of the kind described herein or both.

Compl. Specn. 37 pages

Drgs. 1 sheet

CLASS : 40 H.

170656

Int. Cl.⁴ : B01D 53/02.

PRESSURE SWING ADSORPTION PROCESS FOR THE SEPARATION AND RECOVERY OF A LESS READILY ADSORBABLE COMPONENT FROM A FEED GAS MIXTURE.

Applicant : UNION CARBIDE CORPORATION MANUFACTURERS A CORPORATION ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK USA WITH OFFICES AT OLD RIDGE BURY ROAD DANBURY STATE OF CONNECTICUT 06817, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : WILLIS FREDWARD HISCOCK, ROBERT THOMAS CASSIDY AND ROBERT GARY WERNER.

Application for Patent No. 12/Del/89 filed on 04 Jan 1989.

Divisional to Patent Appln. No. 267/Del/86 filed on 21 Mar 1986.

Ante-dated to 21 Mar 1986.

?

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

4 Claims

A pressure swing adsorption process for the separation and the recovery of a less readily adsorbable component such as herein described of a feed gas mixture such as herein described in an adsorption system capable of selectively adsorbing a more readily adsorbable component such as herein described from said gas mixture, the adsorption system having at least three adsorbent beds, each of which undergoes on a cyclic basis, the following processing sequence comprising :

(i) passing said feed gas mixture to the feed end of one of said beds so that said more readily adsorbable component is adsorbed at an upper adsorption pressure and said less readily adsorbable component is discharged as a product effluent from the product end of said bed; (2) subjecting said bed to a co-current depressurization so that void space gas is released from said bed and passed to other beds for purging and pressure equalisation of said other beds; (3) counter currently depressurising said co-currently depressurized bed to a lower adsorption pressure so that said more readily adsorbable component is released from the feed end of said bed; (4) purging said counter currently depressurized bed at said lower adsorption pressure; (5) partially repressurising said purified bed by pressure equalisation with void space gas released from other beds and (6) repressurising said partially repressurised bed to said upper adsorption pressure characterised by :

(a) passing void space gas released from the bed during co-current depressurization thereof from said upper adsorption pressure to an upper intermediate pressure to another bed in the system, said other bed thereby being partially repressurised to said upper intermediate pressure;

2-47GI/92

(b) passing additional void space gas released from the bed during further cocurrent depressurization thereof from said upper intermediate pressure to an intermediate level to a different bed in the system, said additional gas comprising a purge gas for said different bed;

(c) passing additional void space gas released from the bed during still further cocurrent depressurization thereof from said intermediate pressure level to a lower intermediate pressure to another bed in the system initially at lower pressure for pressure equalization therebetween at said lower intermediate pressure, while simultaneously countercurrent depressurizing said bed by the discharge of gas from the feed end of said bed being depressurized;

(d) discontinuing the passage of said void space gas to said bed initially at lower pressure upon said bed being depressurized and said initially at lower pressure reaching said lower intermediate pressure;

(e) further continuing to countercurrently depressurize said bed being depressurized, after completion of said step (c), down to the lower desorption pressure of said bed; and

(f) discharging the less readily adsorbable component as product effluent from the product end of the bed simultaneously with the passage of the feed gas mixture to the feed end thereof for the repressurization of said partially repressurized bed to said upper adsorption pressure; and

(g) repeating said steps (a)—(f) as the cyclic operation is continued with additional quantities of feed gas without passing feed gas to the bed for adsorption at the upper adsorption pressure for discharge of the less readily adsorbable component therefrom at constant upper adsorption pressure prior to commencing concurrent depressurization to said upper intermediate after said upper intermediate complete claim by adding pressure level.

Compl. Specn. 22 pages

CLASS : 32 F_{2b} & 55 E₂ & E₄

170657

Int. Cl⁴: A61K 31/47 C07D 215/00 & 215/12.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF QUINOLINE-3-CARBOXYLIC ACID DERIVATIVES.

Applicant: RANBAXY LABORATORIES LIMITED, 19 NEHRU PLACE, NEW DELHI, INDIA, AN INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

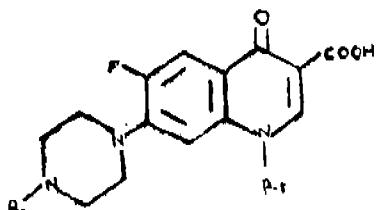
Inventors: JAG MOHAN KHANNA, NARESH KUMAR, KANWAL PANDITA, HARISH RANJAN & SUSHMA GUPTA.

Application for Patent No. 73/Del/89 filed on 27 Jan 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

9 Claims

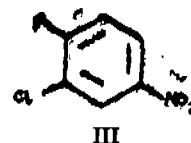
A new process for the preparation of Quinoline-3-carboxylic acid derivatives of the Formula I shown in the accompanying drawings



I

in which R₁ is cyclopropyl, methyl, ethyl or n-propyl group and R₂ is hydrogen atom, methyl, ethyl or n-propyl group which process comprises of the following successive steps:

(a) 3-chloro-4-fluoro-nitrobenzene of the Formula III



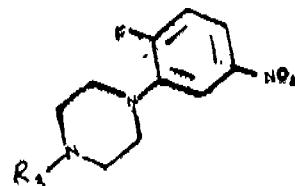
III

is reacted with N-substituted piperazine of the Formula II



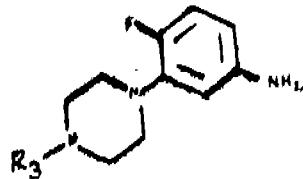
II

in which R₃ is acetyl, methyl, ethyl or n-propyl group in the presence of a base as herein described to give 4-fluoro-3-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl) nitrobenzene of the Formula IV;



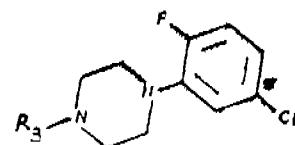
IV

(b) the compound of the Formula IV is reduced with iron in the presence of hydrochloric acid or through catalytic hydrogenation by known methods to give 4-fluoro-3-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl) aniline of the Formula V;



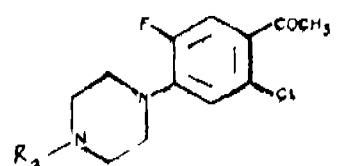
V

(c) the compound of the Formula V is diazotised with alkali metal nitrite and hydrochloric acid and the diazo compound thus obtained is treated with transition metal halide to give 1-chloro-3-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl)-4-fluorobenzene of the formula VI;



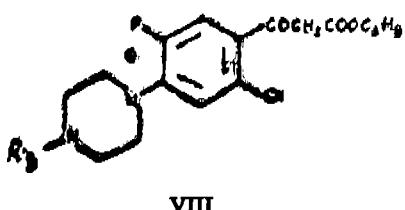
VI

(d) the compound of the Formula VI is subjected to Friedel-Crafts reaction with acetyl chloride in presence of aluminium chloride to give 2-chloro-4-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl)-5-fluoroacetophenone of the formula VII;

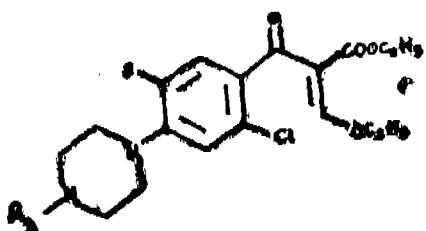


VII

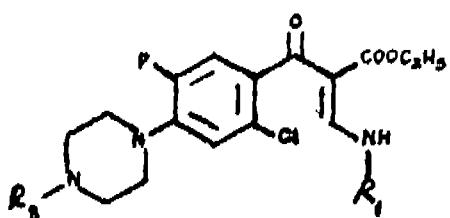
(e) the compound of the Formula VII is condensed with diethyl carbonate in the presence of a strong base as herein described to give ethyl (2-chloro-4-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl)-5-fluorobenzoyl) acetate of the Formula VIII;



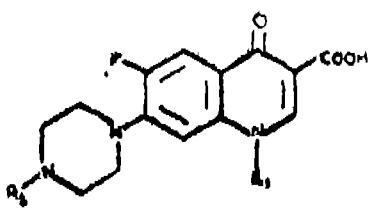
(f) the compound of the Formula VIII is reacted with triethylorthoformate and acetic anhydride to give 2-(2-chloro-4-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl)-5-fluorobenzoyl)-3-ethoxy acrylate of the Formula IX;



(g) the compound of the Formula IX is condensed with alkyl-amine of the Formula R₁NH₂ wherein R₁ is same as already defined above, in methylene chloride to give Ethyl-2-(2-chloro-4-(4-substituted-1-piperazinyl)-5-fluoro-benzoyl)-3-alkylaminoacrylate of the Formula X;



(h) the compound of the Formula X is cyclised in the presence of a base as herein described followed by subsequent hydrolysis in-situ and crystallisation to give Quinoline-3-carboxylic acid derivative of the Formula I.



Compl. Specn. 12 pages

Drgs. 2 sheet

Ind. Cl. : 32 F₈(.)

170658

Int. Cl.⁴ : C07D 311/74.

SYNTHESIS OF 8-(METHOXCARBONYL) OCTYL 4-O-BENZYL-L-RHAMNO PYRANOSIDE : A NOVEL INTERMEDIATE FOR SYNTHESIS OF A LAPROXY ANTIGEN.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110 001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Investors : ASISH KUMAR SEN, KALYAN KUMAR SARKAR & NILIMA BANERJI.

Application for Patent No. 153/DEL/89 filed on 15 February 1989.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

12 Claims

A process for the synthesis of 8-(methoxycarbonyl) octyl 4-O-benzyl- α -L-rhamnopyranoside; useful as an intermediate for the synthesis of a leprosy antigen which comprises :

- (a) methylating rhamnose by known methods to produce methyl-L-rhamnopyranoside;
- (b) acetonating by conventional methods the methyl-L-rhamnopyranoside to give anomeric mixture of methyl 2,3-O-isopropylidene-L-rhamnopyranoside;
- (c) benzylating by known methods, the said mixture of methyl 2,3-O-isopropylidene-L-rhamnopyranoside to produce anomeric mixture of methyl-2-3-O-isopropylidene 4-O-benzyl-L-rhamnopyranoside;
- (d) hydrolysing repeatedly by acids the methyl-2-3-O-isopropylidene-4-O-benzyl-L-rhamnopyranoside to give 4-O-benzyl-L-rhamnose;
- (e) acetylating and followed with chlorinating by known methods the 4-O-benzyl-L-rhamnose to give 2-3-di-O-acetyl-4-O-benzyl- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl chloride;
- (f) condensing the 2-3-di-O-acetyl-4-O-benzyl- α -L-rhamnopyranosyl chloride with 8(ethoxy carbonyl) octanol to give 8(ethoxy carbonyl) octyl 2-3-di-O-acetyl-4-O-benzyl- α -L-rhamnopyranoside; and
- (g) deacetylation by known methods the 8(ethoxy carbonyl) octyl 2-3-di-O-acetyl-4-O-benzyl- α -L-rhamnopyranoside to give 8-(methoxycarbonyl) octyl 4-O-benzyl- α -L-rhamnopyranoside.

(Complete specification 11 pages.)

Ind. Cl. : 32 G

170659

Int. Cl.⁴ : C07C 172/00.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF VITAMIN D COMPOUNDS.

Applicant : WISCONSIN ALUMNI RESEARCH FOUNDATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED AND EXISTING UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN, USA OF : 614, NORTH WALNUT STREET, MADISON, WISCONSIN, 53705, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

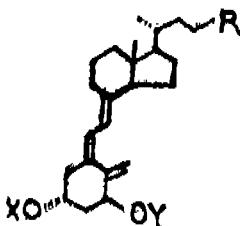
Inventors : HECTOR FLOYD DeLUCA, HEINRICH KONSTANTINE SCHNOES, KATO LENARD PERLMAN & ANDRZEJ KUTNER.

Application for Patent No. 389/Del/89 filed on 01 May 1989.

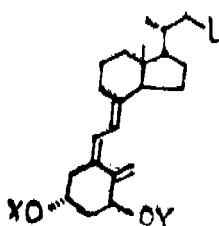
Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

12 Claims

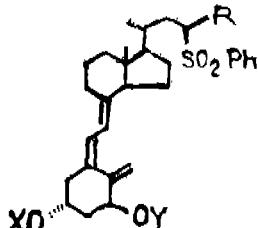
A process for the preparation of a vitamin D compound having the general structure as shown in formula IV of the drawings



where each of X and Y, which may be the same or different, is hydrogen or a hydroxy-protecting group, and R is alkyl, fluoro-substituted alkyl, hydroxy-substituted alkyl, hydroxy and fluoro-substituted alkyl, hydroxy protected hydroxy-substituted alkyl or hydroxy-protected hydroxy- and fluoro-substituted alkyl, which comprises treating a vitamin D derivative, of the general structure as shown in formula II of the drawings



where X and Y have the meaning defined above and L is a leaving agent such as herein described with an alkyl-phenylsulfone derivative of the general structure: ph-SO₂-CH₂-R where R has the meaning defined above, thereby obtaining a side chain sulfone adduct, having the general structure as shown in formula III of the drawings



where X, Y and R have the meaning defined above and reductively desulfonating said side chain sulfone adduct in the presence of a metal amalgam, so as to obtain the corresponding vitamin D compound and if desired, removing any hydroxy-protecting groups present in a manner known per se.

(Compl. specn. 36 pages

Drg. 2 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 39 L

170660

Int. Cl. : C01G 45/02.

AN IMPROVED METHOD TO MANUFACTURE MANGANESE MONOXIDE FROM MANGANESE ORES.

Applicant : COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH, RAFI MARG, NEW DELHI-110 001, INDIA, AN INDIAN REGISTERED BODY INCORPORATED UNDER THE REGISTRATION OF SOCIETIES ACT (ACT XXI OF 1860).

Inventors : GAJWALLI NAGARAJARAO SRINIVASAN, SUROJIT MOOKHERJEE, ARYANDRA KUMAR JOUHARI, DIPENDRA NARAYAN DEY & PRAFULLA KUMAR JENA.

Application for Patent No. 734/Del/89 filed on 18 Aug 1989.

Divisional to Application No. 852/Del/86 filed on 26th September 1986.

Auto-dated to 26th September 1986.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, New Delhi-110 005.

3 Claims

An improved method to manufacture manganese monoxide from manganese ores which comprises mixing the crushed ores with (1) 0.01 to 20% return fines (2) 10 to 50% solid fuel/solid fuel wastes like coke breeze, coal fines, charcoal dust and the like (3) 0.1 to 1.0% bentonite & 5 to 15% water of weight% of ore, then roasting the mixture in a pan roaster by drawing air through the mixture by applying suction, quenching the roasted mixture by spray of water and leaching the cooled mixture in dilute sulphuric or hydrochloric acid to bring the manganese values into solution.

(Complete specification 7 pages).

Ind. Cl. : 72 C & D [GROUP XXXIX (3)]

170661

Int. Cl. : C06 C 5/04 & 5/06.

ELECTRONIC EXPLOSIVE DELAY IGNITER.

Applicant : DYNAMIT NOBEL AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF POSTFACH 1209, 521 TROISDORF, GERMANY, A COMPANY ORGANISED UNDER THE REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : 1. JOHANN FLORIN

2. FRIEDRICH HEINEMEYER

3. PETER ROH

4. ULRICH STEINER

5. EDWARD UDEN.

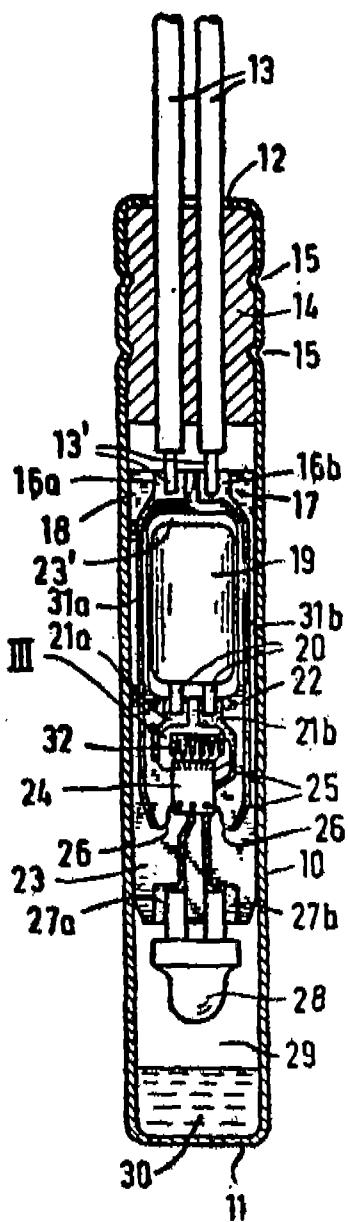
Application No. 765/Mas/85 filed on 1st October, 1985.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

10 Claims

An electronic explosive delay igniter with a condenser (19) chargeable by impulses from a detonating blasting machine an integrated circuit (24) evaluating the impulses from the detonating blasting machine for setting up a delay time, which circuit controls the termination of this delay time according to the setting of the delay time, a primer capsule (28, 28') charged with current on termination of the delay time and with detonating wires (13) for connecting the detonating blasting machine with the integrated circuit, wherein a carrier board (23) carrying the integrated circuit (24) having electrical conductor strips (25) and the condenser (19) are connected in series within a tubular casing (20), the carrier board (23) has a first junction panel (22) with soldering positions (21a, 21b) for fixing the legs (20)

of the condenser (19) and a second junction panel (17) with soldering positions (16a, 16b) for fixing of the firing wires (13) extending from the casing, being provided on the carrier board or on additional board component (18).



(Compl. specn, 14 pages

Drgs. 2 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 136 E [GROUP XIII]

170662

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 29 C 51/00.

A METHOD OF MANUFACTURING A MOLDED POLYURETHANE ARTICLE.

Applicant : FOAMEX L.P., DELAWARE LIMITED
PARTNERSHIP OF 823 WATERMAN AVENUE, EAST
PROVIDENCE, RI 02914, U.S.A.

Inventors: 1. GREGORY WAYNE HOWARD

2. MICHAEL ANTHONY RICCIARDI.

Application No. 37/Mas/88 filed on 19th January, 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

12 Claims

A method of manufacturing a molded polyurethane article comprising the steps of:

- (a) preparing a polyurethane foam-forming composition consisting of a polyol, an organic isocyanate and water, wherein the polyol is a polymer dispersion formed by polymerization of an ethylenically unsaturated monomer mixture wherein between 51 and 99 weight per cent thereof is an acrylic monomer, representing about 25 to 75 weight per cent of the dispersion; and a polyoxalkylene polyether polyol representing about 75 to 25 weight per cent of the dispersion;
 - (b) forming a thermoformable polyurethane foam from the foam-forming composition in a known manner;
 - (c) molding the thermoformable polyurethane foam under heat at a temperature between about 300 and 400°F and pressure to form a molded polyurethane article in a known manner.

(Compl. specn. 15 pages

Drgs. Nil)

Ind. Class : 37-A&B—[GROUP-XXXIV(1)]

170663

Int. Cl.: B 04C 5/04.

A CYCLONE FOR SEPARATING PULVEROUS MATERIAL SUSPENDED IN A GAS STREAM.

Applicant : F. L. SMIDTH & CO. A/S, REGISTERED COMPANY OF DENMARK, VIGERSLEV ALLE 77, DK-2500 VALBY, DENMARK.

Inventor : HANS PETER ELKJAER.

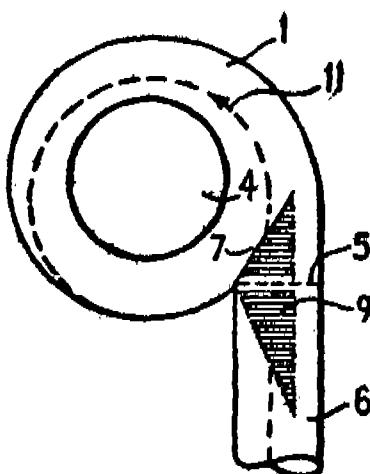
Application No. 83/Mas/88 filed February 10, 1988.

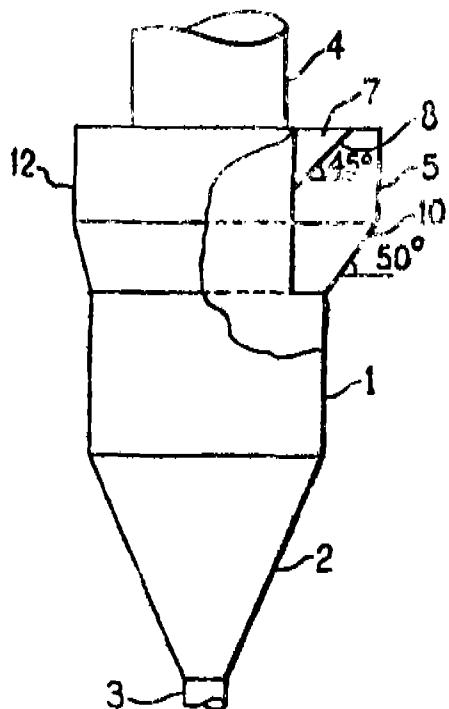
Convention date : March 25, 1987; (No. 8707143; Great Britain).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4,
Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

4 Claims

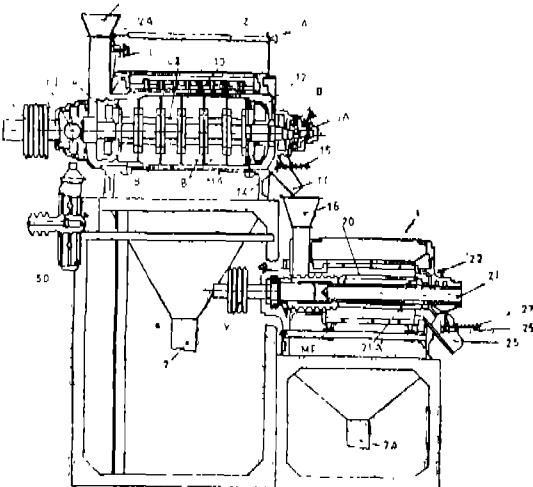
A cyclone for separating pulverous material suspended in a gas stream, comprising a tubular chamber with a vertical axis, a downwardly tapering outlet at the bottom of the chamber for precipitated material, a central outlet for gas at the top of the chamber and a tangential inlet duct for leading the gas stream into the upper part of a side wall of the chamber characterised in that the inlet duct opens into the chamber, the said inlet duct being defined at its upper portion nearest to the chamber axis by a chamfered wall which slopes in the direction of gas stream flow, downwardly and radially outwardly of the chamber and the bottom of the said inlet duct being inclined downwardly radially inwardly of the said chamber.





Compl. specn. 9 pages

Drgs. 1 sheet)



(Compl. specn 6 pages

Drgs. 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 92 H [GROUP I(3)] 170664

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 02 B 3/04.

**IMPROVEMENTS IN OR RELATING TO RICE
POLISHING MACHINES.**

Applicant : MILLMORE ENGINEERING PRIVATE LIMITED, 144, GREAMS ROAD, MADRAS-600 006, TAMIL NADU, AN INDIAN COMPANY.

Inventors : 1. MANICKAM RANGANATHA GOPAL
2. DEIVASIGAMANI SUNDARESAN
GANAPATHY.

Application No. 257/Mas/88 filed on 22nd April, 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

5 Claims

A polishing machine for polishing brown/cargo rice having bran layer, said machine comprising an abrasion polisher which comprises a first screw roller and a shaft arranged in a milling chamber, plurality of abrasion rollers mounted on the said shaft, each roller being of hollow cylindrical shape as herein described and secured to the shaft allowing passage of air therethrough perforated screen surrounding the said rollers, the said screw roller and the said shaft being driven by a prime mover, a blower for blowing air into the said chamber, a first hopper from which rice falls on to the said screw roller for its positive advancement into the milling chamber and wherein first conduit is provided for leading the air from the blower in a direction perpendicular to the axis of the hopper and that of the axis of the said milling chamber and a second conduit is provided for leading air along the axis of the milling chamber, the second conduit being constituted by the annular space between the said shaft and the said roller.

Ind. Class : 107-G [GROUP-XLVII(2)]

170663

Int. Cl.⁴ : F 02 F 11/00.

A SEAL ASSEMBLY FOR AN APERTURE FORMED IN A WALL OF A VEHICLE ENGINE.

Applicant : DANA CORPORATION, A CORPORATION OF THE STATE OF VIRGINIA, OF 4500 DORR STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO 43615, U.S.A.

Inventor : JEROME G. BELTER.

Application No. 375/Mas/88 filed on 31st May 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

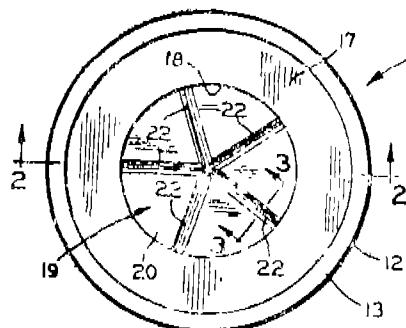
10 Claims

A seal assembly for an aperture formed in a wall of a vehicle engine, comprising :

a cylindrical body retained in an aperture in a wall of a vehicle engine;

a flange formed at one end of said cylindrical body; and

a sealing membrane having a round central portion encircled by a rim portion molded about and bonded to said flange said central portion having at least one groove formed in a surface thereof for defining a reduced thickness wall at a bottom of said groove whereby when pressure is applied to said sealing membrane said reduced thickness wall tends to rupture prior to the rupture of any other portion of said sealing membrane.



(Compl. specn. 10 pages)

Drgs. 2 sheets)

Ind. Class : 188 [GROUP-XXXIII(9)]

170666

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 23 C 22/00.**A PROCESS FOR CHROMATE COATINGS ON MAGNESIUM-LITHIUM ALLOYS.**

Applicant : INDIAN SPACE RESEARCH ORGANISATION, DEPARTMENT OF SPACE, CAUVERY BHA VAN, K. G. ROAD, BANGALORE-560 009, INDIA.

Inventor : ANAND KUMAR SHARMA

Application No. 467/Mas/88 filed on 5th July 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims (No drawing)

A process for chromate conversion coatings on magnesium lithium alloys comprising the steps of :

- (i) ultrasonic cleaning in absolute isopropanol;
- (ii) alkaline cleaning in a bath containing 40 to 65g/l potassium hydroxide, 9 to 12g/l trisodium phosphate, and 1 to 2g/l potassium fluoride, at a temperature of 70 to 95°C for 5 to 10 minutes;
- (iii) rinsing in water;
- (iv) acid cleaning in 40 to 60% CrO₃ for 4 to 7 minutes;
- (v) rinsing and drying;
- (vi) chemical brightening in 5 to 10% phosphoric acid solution (by volume) in isopropanol for 1 to 5 minutes;
- (vii) rinsing in isopropanol followed by dipping in distilled water;
- (viii) chromating in a solution containing 80 to 100g/l of potassium dichromate, 35 to 55g/l of manganous sulphate 35 to 55 g/l of magnesium sulphate, 1 to 2g/l potassium fluoride, operating at temperature 50 to 90°C for 2 to 3 hours;

(ix) sealing in a solution containing 1.5 to 2.5% of sodium or potassium dichromate and 8 to 12% of ammonium acid bifluoride at room temperature for 2 to 5 minutes and then holding the work at 60 to 80°C over an open vessel of water for 2 to 3 hours;

(x) heating the job at 60 to 75°C for 4 to 8 hours; and

(xi) rinsing in hot water.

(Compl. spec. 8 pages).

Ind. Cl. : 158 E, &, [GROUP LII (2)]

170667

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 61 F 5/00.**A SIDEFRAME FOR USE IN A RAILWAY TRUCK.**

Applicant : AMSTED INDUSTRIES INCORPORATED OF 44TH FLOOR-BOULEVARD TOWERS SOUTH 205 N, MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS 60601, A CORPORATION OF DELAWARE, U.S.A.

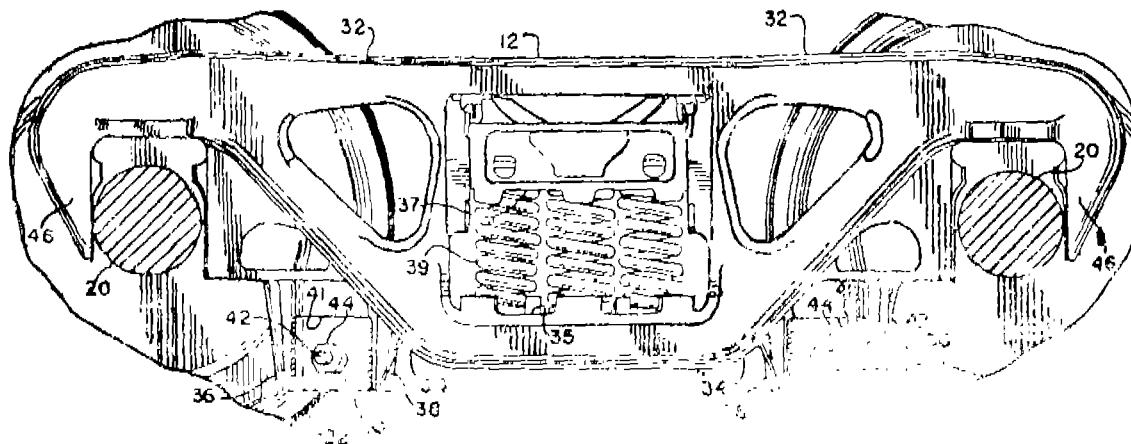
Inventor : ROBERT R. RADWILL.

Application No. 704/MAS/88 filed on 7th October, 1988

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office Branch, Madras.

6 Claims

A sideframe for use in a railway truck, said sideframe comprising a top compression member and a bottom tension member, said bottom tension member having one or more angled sections that extend to and connect to said top compression member, each of said angled sections having a receiving bracket on a lower surface thereof, each receiving bracket comprising an upper edge with two side edges depending therefrom to form a generally rectangular, three sided receiving bracket.



(Com. Spec.—10 pages; Drgs.—one sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 206-A-[GROUP-LXII]

170668

Int. Cl. : H 01 Q 21/06.

DISTRIBUTED ANTENNA SYSTEM.

Applicant : GEC PRESSEY TELECOMMUNICATIONS LIMITED, a BRITISH COMPANY, OF P O BOX 53, NEW CENTURY PARK, CONVENTRY CV3 1HJ, ENGLAND.

Inventor : ANTHONY PETER HULBERT.

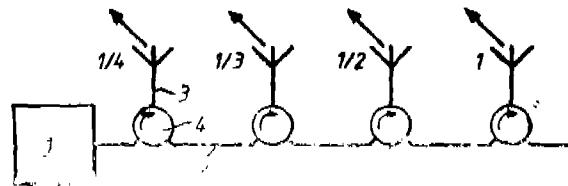
Application No. 816/MAS/88 filed on 21st November 1988.

Convention date : November 30, 1987; (No. 8727960; Great Britain).

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 Claims

A distributed antenna system comprising a plurality N of spaced apart antennae, each antenna being connected including a mismatch to a respective circulator or said circulator being serially connected by an RF line so that each antenna radiates only a predetermined fraction of the RF power incident on the antenna.



(Com. 8 pages; Drwgs. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 172-C.3 [GROUP-XX]

170669

Int. Cl. : D 01 G 7 06.

AN APPARATUS FOR EXTRACTING FIBRE FLOCKS FROM TEXTILE FIBRE BALES.

Applicant : MASCHINENFABRIC RIEITER AG A BODY CORPORATE UNDER THE LAWS OF SWITZERLAND OF WINTERTHUR SWITZERLAND.

Inventors : (1) ROLF BINDER (2) WALTER SCHLEPER.

Application No. 802/MAS/89 filed on 1st November 1989.

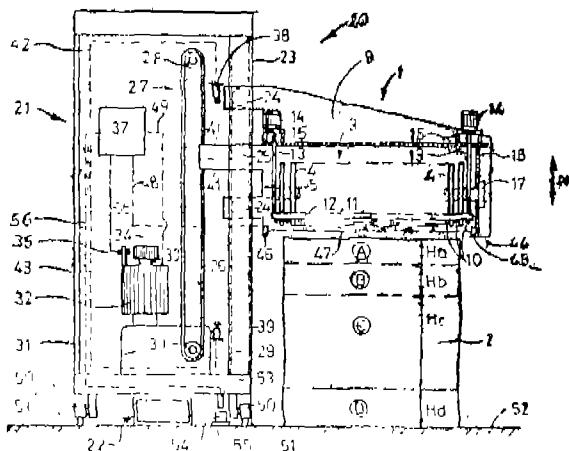
Divisional to Patent No. 166942 (35 MAS/86; Ante-dated to January 21, 1986).

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims

An apparatus for extracting fibre flocks from textile fibre bales (2) of variable bale height and/or variable fibre type comprising a reciprocating device (21, 23, 27, 31, 32) capable of travelling back and forth and up and down along the bales, an extraction member (3) to penetrate into the bale surface layer with a predetermined penetration depth or to lift the extraction member (3) away from the bale surface layer, characterised in that the said back and forth movement of the said extraction member (3) is controlled by a programmable controller adjusting an amount (M) depending upon variable fibre type and/or penetration depth, the said reciprocating device (21, 23, 27, 31, 32), is provided with a pulse generator (34, 35) for the continuous emission of signals during upward and downward movement of the extraction member (3) with respective switch elements (38, 39) for emitting respective signals when the extracting member (3) reaches its upper and lower end positions respectively, a sensor element (45, 46, 47) is provided on the extracting member (3) to emit a further signal when the bale surface is reached during the downward stroke and a micro-

processor (37) is provided for controlling the adjustment of the said amount (M) by reference to the said received signals and in dependence upon the predetermined penetration depth and or a fibre type entered for each bale group (2) or bale (2).



Ind. Cl. : 128-E.

170671

Int. Cl. : G03G 13/00, A61B 5/04.

A BIO FEED BACK APPARATUS FOR TRANSLATING AN EEG SIGNAL INTO MUSICAL SIGNAL FOR FEEDING BACK INTO THE BRAIN.

Applicants : NEUROSONICS, INC., OF MARYLAND, 3604-E MONTEREY ROAD, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND 21218 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

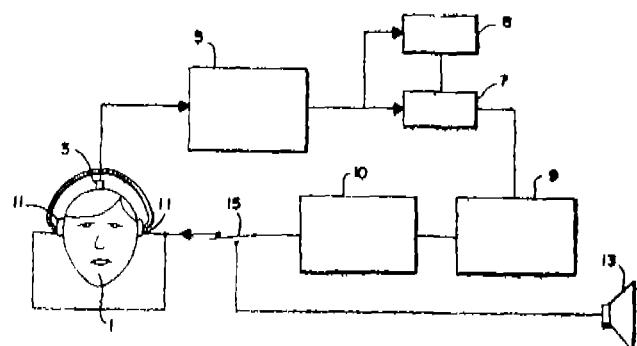
Inventors : (1) JOEL KNISPTEL (2) GEOFFREY WRIGHT.

Application No. 759/Cal/1988 filed on September 9, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

29 Claims

A bio-feed back apparatus for translating an E.E.G. signal of a brain and for, feeding back that music to the brain, via the ear, from which the E.E.G. signal was generated to induce controllable psychological and physiological responses which comprises means for receiving an on-going E.E.G. signal through a signal processor for converting the same into electrical signal from at least one region of the brain responding to acoustical stimulation, said ongoing E.E.G. signal having a voltage amplitude exhibiting semiperiodic change, an anticipating means for anticipating an occurrence of said semiperiodic change in said ongoing E.E.G. signal optionally, a filtering means for filtering said ongoing E.E.G. signal to select a particular type of neuro electrical activity in the brain; means (10) for translating said ongoing E.E.G. signal into music so as to be received by the brain characterised in that the said translating means comprises means for generating said acoustical indication of the semiperiodic change in said ongoing E.E.G. signal and means for generating musical flavour comprising additional voices containing independently generated pseudorandom timbre modulating when required, to establish a polyphonic music and adding said musical flavour to said acoustical indication, and means for delaying said directing means to shift the phase of the feed back for a period of time determined so that the brain response to said music occurs with a predetermined phase relationship with respect of the ongoing E.E.G. signal.



Compl. Specn. 55 pages.

Drgs. 4 sheets.

Cl : 29 D.

170672

Int. Cl. : G06F-9/00.

A DATA PROCESSOR FOR PROCESSING PROGRAMS AND FOR SERVICING INTERRUPT REQUESTS.

Applicants : DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION, OF MASSACHUSETTS, U.S.A. 111 POWDERMILL ROAD, MAYNARD, MASSACHUSETTS 01754 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) DVID N. CUTLER (2) DAVID A. ORBITS (3) DLEEP BHANDARKAR (4) WAYNE CARDOZA (5) RICHARD T. WITEK (6) DAVID NEIL CUTLER (7) DAVID ARTHUR ORBITS AND (8) RICHARD THOMAS WITEK.

Application No. 524/Cal/1988 filed on June 28, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

10 Claims

A data processor for processing programs and for servicing interrupt requests, comprising :

Processing means for performing processing operations in three privilege modes, including a user mode, a kernel mode, and a third mode; and

control means for controlling processes by the processing means in relation to its privilege modes, wherein said control means includes an interruption control means for enabling said processing means to service interrupt requests in the user mode and the kernel modes and inhibiting said processing means from servicing interrupt request in the third mode, and wherein said interruption control means enables said processing means to transition to said third mode and process operations in said third mode in response to an instruction.

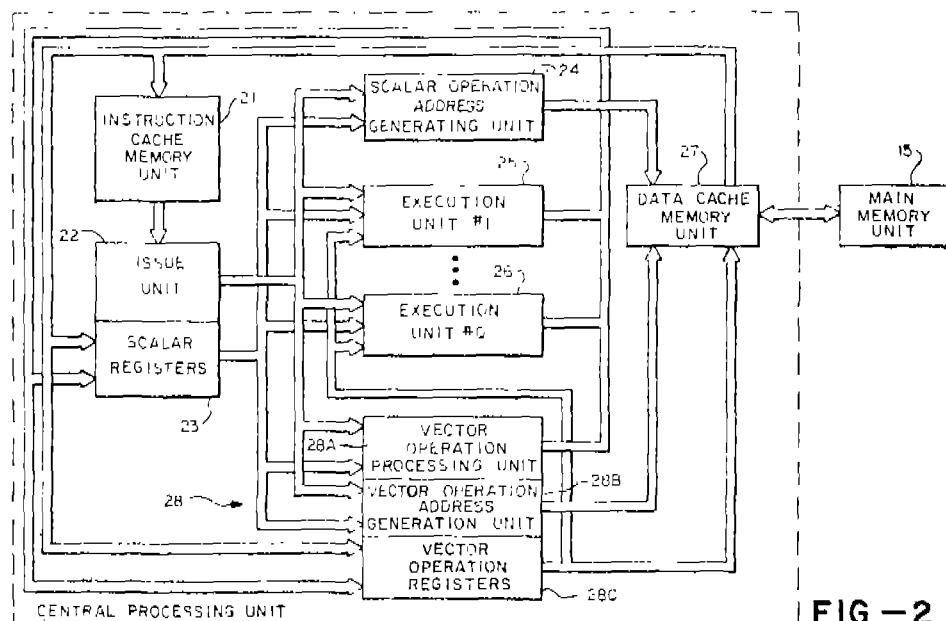


FIG.—2

Drgs. 5 sheets

Ind. Cl. : 55 A & D.

170673

Int. Cl. : C 08 J 3/12, B 29 C 41/00, A 01 N 63/00, A 01 M 25/00.

A PROCESS FOR PREPARING MICROENCAPSULATED AGRICULTURALLY ACTIVE MATERIAL.

Applicants : GRIFFIN CORPORATION, OF ROCKY FORD ROAD, VALDOSTA, GEORGIA 31601, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) JOHN MISSELBROOK (2) LARRY J. McKINNEY (3) JAMES H. LEFILES (4) EDWIN F. HOFF AND (5) ELLIOT BERGMAN.

Application No. 30/Cal/1990 filed on January 1, 1990.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

37 Claims

A process for microencapsulating low-melting as herein described agriculturally active materials as herein described which exhibit a plurality of heat-alterable polymorphic forms comprising the steps of :

Hearing to a molten state a low-melting, water immiscible agriculturally active material selected from the group consisting of fungicides, herbicides, insecticides, nematicides, miticides and plant growth regulators, the active material normally being solid at ambient temperatures and exhibiting a plurality of heat-alterable polymorphic forms, said active material being in one polymorphic form prior to heating;

combining said molten active material substantially free of an organic solvent therefor, an aqueous solution of a water-soluble, film-forming polymer at a temperature sufficient to maintain said active material in said molten state;

Dispersing or emulsifying said active material in said aqueous solution so that said active material has a primary particle size of between approximately 0.1 and 10 microns;

Spray drying the resulting dispersion or emulsion at a temperature between about 50° and 220°C so as to micro-encapsulate said active material in said polymer; and

Cooling the resulting microencapsulated active material to substantially solidify said active material, whereby at least a portion of the agriculturally active material exhibiting one of the plurality of polymorphic forms is converted to another heat-alterable polymorphic form.

Compl. Specn. 36 pages.

Drgs. 5 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 32 A.

170674

Int. Cl. : C 09 B 35/00, 35/025, 35/027, 45/00, 45/32.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF WATER-SOLUBLE COLOURED COMPOUNDS.

Applicants : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, OF D-6230 FRANKFURT AM MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : (1) HARTMUT SPRINGER (2) MANFRED KUHN (3) HOLGER MICHAEL BUCH.

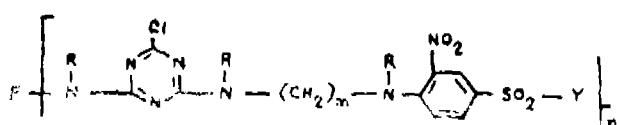
Application No. 254/Cal/1990 filed on March 28, 1990.

(Divisional of application No. 945/Cal/87, antited to 2-12-87).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

16 Claims

A process for the preparation of a compound which corresponds to the formula (1) in which



Formula (1)

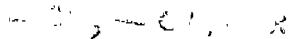
F denotes a radical of a water-soluble azo dyestuff containing preferably at least one sulfo group;

m denotes the number 2 or 3;

n denotes the number 1 or 2;

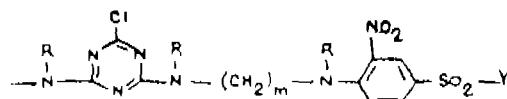
R denotes a hydrogen atom or an alkyl group having 1 to 4 carbon atoms; and

Y denotes the vinyl group or a group of the formula (2) in which;

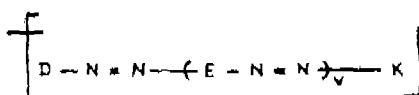


Formula (2)

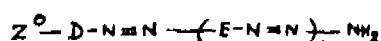
X represents a substituent which can be eliminated as an anion, in particular by means of an alkali metal, characterized in that the process comprises diazotizing an aromatic amine of the general formula (4A) in which D is a radical of a diazo component, E is the divalent radical of a compound which is capable of coupling and can be diazotized, v is the number zero or 1, Z' is a hydrogen atom or is the radical z, and z being a radical of the general formula (3), in which R, m and Y are defined as above, at a temperature between -50°C and +15°C and at a pH of below 2, and the diazonium salt obtained is coupled with a coupling component of the general formula H-K-Z', in which Z' is defined as above and K represents the radical of a coupling component, at a temperature between zero and 25°C and at a pH between 1.5 and 7.5, with the proviso that in at least one of the compounds of the formula (4A) and H-K-Z' the radical Z' is a group Z.



Formula (3)



Formula (4)



Formula (4a)

Compl. Specn. 43 pages.

Drgs. 14 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 32 F₂

170675

Int. Cl. : C07 D 239/00, 239/46

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF SUBSTITUTED 2, 4-DIAMINO-5-BENZYL PYRIMIDINES AND, IF DESIRABLE, PHYSIOLOGICALLY ACCEPTABLE ACID ADDITION SALTES THEREOF.

Applicants : SAARSTICKSTOFF-FATOL GMBH, OF ROBERT-KOCH-STRASSE, OF D-6685 SCHIFFWEILER, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : (1) DR.—JOACHIM K. SEYDEL,
 (2) MANFRED KANSY
 (3) GERD HACTEL
 (4) DR. ROLF EUGEN HALLER

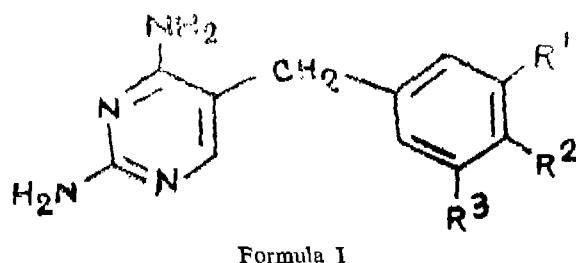
Application No. 312/Cal/1990 filed on April 17, 1990.

(Divisional of application No. 560/Cal/87, antited to 21-7-87).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

15 Claims

Process for the preparation of substituted 2, 4-diamino-5-benzylpyrimidines of general formula I of the accompanying drawings and, if desired, physiologically acceptable acid addition salts thereof, wherein one of the substituents R¹ to R³ is a 2-, 4-substituted phenyl-4-sulphonylphenyl aminoalkoxy, phenyl-4-sulphonylphenyl amino-alkylthio, phenyl-4-sulphonylphenylalkoxy or phenyl-4-sulphonylphenylalkylthio group, in which the substituents in the 2-, 4-position are the same or different and are hydrogen, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, alkyl, nitro, alkylthio and/or acetamino groups wherein the alkyl radical has 1 to 6 carbon atoms in the chain and the two other of the substituents R¹ to R³ are the same or different and are hydrogen, alkoxy, alkylthio and/or alkylamino groups, characterized by reducing a compound of general formula V, in a manner known per se, in which one of the substituents R¹ to R³ is a 2-, 4-substituted phenyl-4-sulphonylphenylaminoalkoxy, phenyl-4-sulphonylphenylaminoalkylthio, phenyl-4-sulphonylphenylalkoxy or phenyl-4-sulphonylphenylalkylthio group with a terminal nitro group, the substituents in the 2-, 4-position being the same or different and hydrogen, amino, alkylamino, dialkylamino, alkoxy, alkyl nitro, alkylthio and/or acetamino groups and the two other of the substituents R¹ to R³ are the same or different and are hydrogen, alkoxy, alkylthio and/or alkylamino groups and recovering the end product by precipitation and, if desired, converting the end product into acid addition salts by the influence of organic or inorganic acids.



Compl. Specn. 34 pages.

Drgs. 3 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 83 B₄ + B₈

170676

Int. Cl. : A23 B 7/00, A23 N 12/00, 15/00

APPARATUS FOR TREATING FRESH VEGETABLE PRODUCTS SUCH AS SPICES AND HERBS TO EXTEND THEIR SHELF LIFE AND PRESERVE DESIRABLE QUALITIES.

Applicants : MCCORMICK & COMPANY, INCORPORATED, 11350 McCORMICK ROAD, HUNT VALLEY, MARYLAND 21031, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) RON CHING HSIEH

(2) JAMES JOSEPH ALBRECHT

Application No. 337/Cal/1990 filed on April 23, 1990.

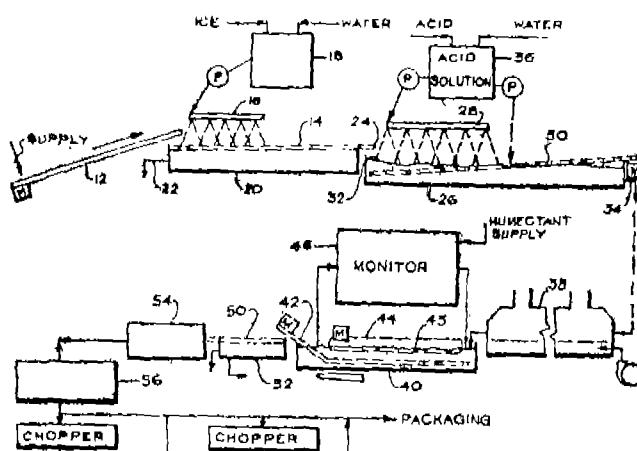
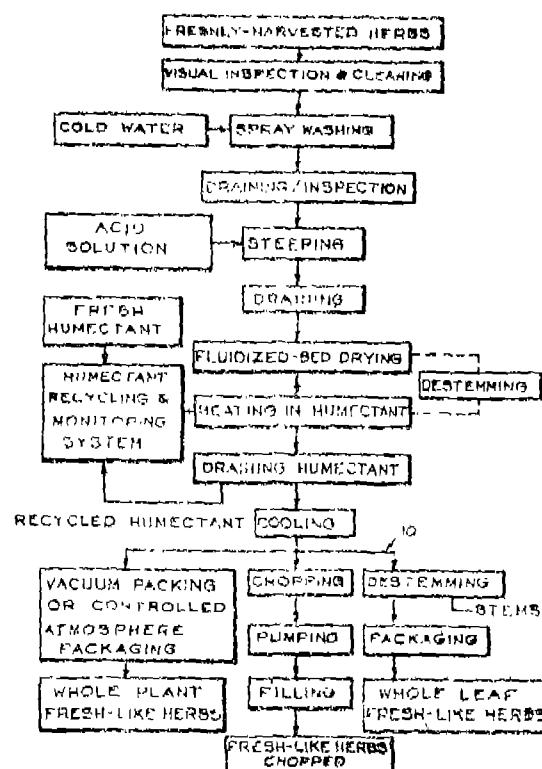
(Divisional of application No. 120/Cal/88, anti dated to 10th February, 1988).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

Apparatus for treating fresh vegetable product such as spices and herbs to extend their shelf life and preserve their desirable qualities comprising : Conveyor means for transporting the product from a supply to a discharge point, a washing means for washing the product with a liquid, said washing means including a drain portion and being located to receive the product discharged at said discharge point, said

washing means including conveyor means for carrying the product through said washing means to said drain portion to another discharge point, a first bath container means including a drain section for containing an anti-oxidant liquid agent located adjacent to said another discharge point, said first bath container means including conveyor means for carrying the product through said washing means to said drain section thereof to another discharge point, a drying chamber, a second bath container means for a liquid humectant, transport means for moving the product from said another discharge point of said first bath container means to and through said drying chamber and for depositing the product in said second bath container means, means for heating the contents of said second bath container means to a selected temperature, said second bath container means including conveyor means for carrying the product therethrough to a drain portion located externally of said second bath container means, a cooling chamber, said drain portion including conveyor means for carrying the product therethrough and through said cooling chamber to a final discharge point.



Comp. Specn. 13 pages.

Drg. 2 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 123

170677

Int. Cl. : C05G 5/00

METHOD OF PRODUCING A BASE COMPONENT FOR USING IN THE PRODUCTION OF FERTILIZER PARTICLE COMPOSITION.

Applicants : MELAMINE CHEMICALS, INC., OF 811 RAIL ROAD AVENUE, DONALDSONVILLE, LOUISIANA 70346, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : WILLIAM PERCY MOORE.

Application No. 367/Cal/90 filed on May 3, 1990.

(Divisional of application No. 650/Cal/87, anti dated to 18 August 1987).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

1 Claim

Method of producing a base component for using in the production of fertilizer particle composition comprising reacting—

(A) a water-soluble central mass of plant food compound containing nucleophilic functional groups amounting to at least 10%, with

(B) a molecular excess of a polyfunctional monomeric-type compound such as herein described so as to form a base component which surrounds and is chemically bonded to the central mass, said component having residual reactive functionality.

Compl. Specn. 31 pages.

Drgs. Nil

Cl. : 206 E

170678

Int. Cl. : H 04B — 3, 04

"A LINE BUILD OUT CIRCUIT FOR EQUALIZING SIGNALS FROM PLURAL CABLES OF DIFFERENT LENGTHS".

Applicant : THE BABCOCK & WILCOX COMPANY OF 1010 COMMON STREET, P.O. BOX 60035, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA 70160, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Inventors : (1) RAMON MOLNAR,
(2) DENIS POIRER.

Application No. 476/Cal/1990 filed on 6th June 1990.

(Divisional of appln. No. 373/Cal/88 anti dated to 6th May, 1988).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

5 Claims

A line build out circuit for equalizing signals from plural cables of different lengths, comprising :

Control voltage means for generating a control voltage indicative of the length of a cable to be traveled by a signal to be equalized;

a tuning component having a variable characteristic, an anode and a cathode, said control voltage means

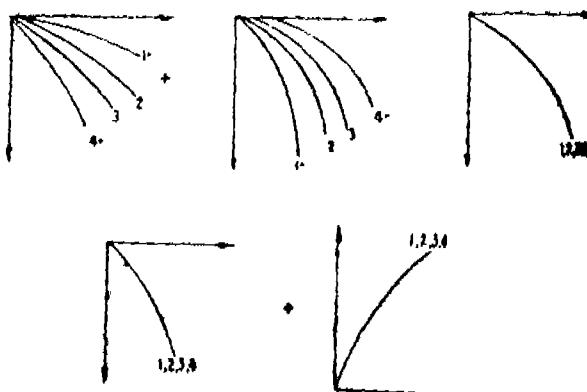
being connected to said anode for applying the controlled voltage thereto for varying the variable characteristic;

a capacitor connected to said anode;

a resistor connected to said cathode;

the signal to be equalized being applied over said resistor to said cathode and being measured at said cathode, the signal having a frequency roll-off representing a degree of attenuation which depends upon the frequency of the signal and upon the length of the cable over which the signal was supplied; and

a second tuning component having a second anode connected to said first-mentioned anode, and a second cathode, second resistor connected to said second cathode, said capacitor being connected on one side to said first-mentioned and second anodes, and an opposite side to a reference ground, said control voltage means connected to said first mentioned and second anodes, the signal being measured between first-mentioned and second cathodes.



Compl. Specn. 17 pages.

Drgs. 4 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 32 F₁ + 55 D₂ + E 4

170679

Int. Cl. : C07D 251/28

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 2, 4, 6-TRIFLUORO-1, 3, 5-TRIAZINE.

Applicants : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, D-6230 FRANKFURT AM MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : GEORG GROTH.

E

Application No. 542/Cal/1990 filed on June 29, 1990.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

9 Claims

A process for the preparation of 2, 4, 6-trifluoro-1, 3, 5-triazine (cyanuric fluoride) in high yield and high purity by reacting 2, 4, 6-trichloro-1, 3, 5-triazine (cyanuric chloride) and/or at least one mixed chloro and fluoro 1, 3, 5-triazine wherein the number of chlorine and fluorine atoms in the molecule in all is 3 with at least the equivalent amount of sodium fluoride, potassium fluoride or cesium fluoride or a mixture of these alkali metal fluorides referred to the total number of chlorine atoms of the 1, 3, 5-triazine, in a dipolar aprotic solvent and isolating the 2, 4, 6-trifluoro-1, 3, 5-triazine formed by distillation, wherein the reaction is carried out at a temperature in the range from 30°C to 110°C.

Compl. Specn. 13 pages.

Drgs. Nil.

Ind. Cl. : 70C 5

170680

Int. Cl. : G01 N 27/30, 27/10

A DIP ELECTRODE ASSEMBLY OF ION-SELECTIVE TYPE.

Applicants and Inventors : KATIKINENI JAGAN MOHAN RAO AND KATIKINENI SAVITRI RAO, OF 2 BALDWIN HILL PLACE, MOORESTOWN, NEW JERSEY 08075, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application No. 742/Cal/1990 filed on August 27, 1990.

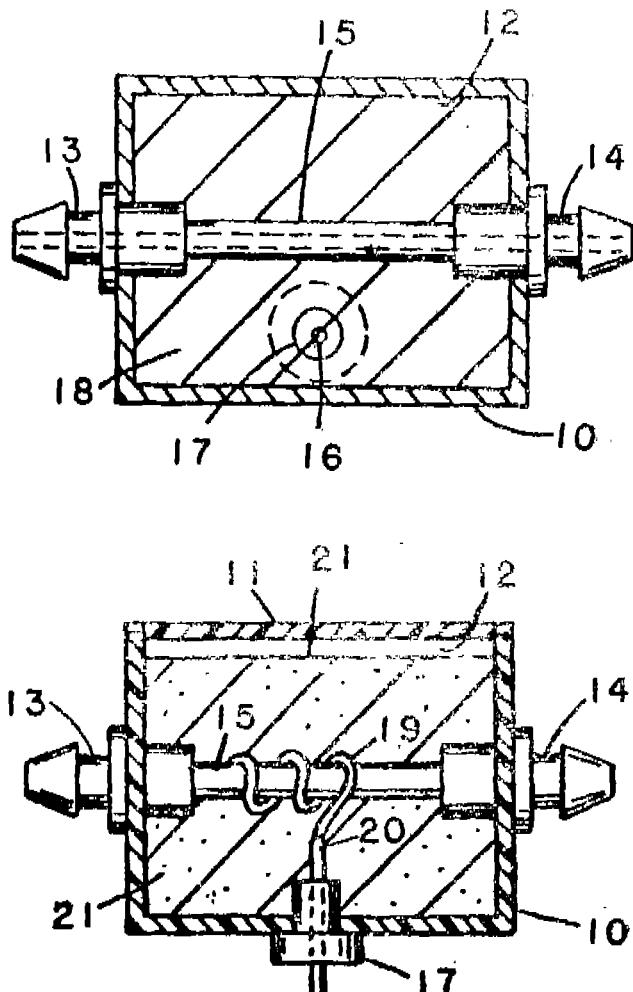
(Divisional of application No. 746 'Cal/87, antited to 18 September, 1987).

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972) Patent Office, Calcutta.

4 Claims

A dip electrode assembly of the ion-selective type used for the analytical determination of ion concentrations in a solution and comprising, in combination :

- (a) A tube having a closed end and an open end and adapted for immersion of said closed end portion of said tube into a liquid to be analyzed, said tube comprising a porous material having pores generally uniformly distributed there through, said pores communicating between the inside and the exterior of said tube, the maximum pore size of the pores in said tube being 100 microns;
- (b) An electrode extending through said open end of said tube and adapted to be connected to an electrometer;
- (c) Means for sealing said electrode to said tube adapted to permit connection of said electrode to an electrometer; and
- (d) A membrane matrix material comprising an organic plastic material, constituted by a nonvolatile solvent plasticizer, such as herein described, an ion-active material, such as herein described, dissolved in aid plasticizer, said plasticizer, said plasticizer being essentially nonreactive with and a nonsolvent for said tube, said membrane matrix material impregnating the pores of said tube and directly contacting said electrode.



Compl. Specn. 28 pages.

Drgs. 2 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 69-B — [GROUP — LJX(1)]

170681

Int. Cl. : H 01 H 83/00

SOLID-STATE TRIP DEVICE FOR A MULTIPOLAR ELECTRICAL CIRCUIT BREAKER PROTECTING AN A.C. ELECTRICAL SUPPLY SYSTEM.

Applicant : MERLIN-GERIN, OF RUE HENRI TARZE, F38050, GRENOBLE CEDEX, FRANCE, OF FRENCH NATIONALITY.

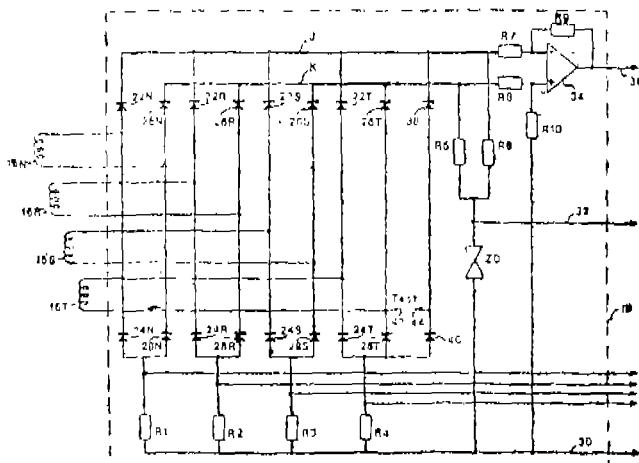
Inventor : PAUL TRIPODI

Application No. 132/MAS/88 filed March 1, 1988.

Appropriate office for opposition proceedings (Rule Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

7 Claims

A solid-state trip device for a multipolar electrical circuit breaker protecting an AC electrical supply system comprising current sensors (16R, 16S, 16T, 16N) per pole, for generating a signal proportional to the current flowing through the associated conductor (R, S, T, N) of the supply system protected by the said circuit breaker characterized in that the device is provided with a detection and rectification circuit (18) to which said signals from current sensors are applied for supplying, signals representative of the currents flowing through the conductors (R, S, T, N) to be protected and a zero sequence signal in the event of an insulation fault; an electronic processing unit (20) to which the output signals from the detection and rectification circuit (18) are connected for delayed and/or instantaneous tripping and delivering, with or without a time delay, a circuit breaker tripping order when preset thresholds are exceeded by the signals representative of the currents flowing through the conductors or by the zerosequence signal, the said detection and rectification circuit (18) comprising a first rectification means (22, 28, J) producing a first signal representative of the sum of the positive half-waves of the output signals from the set of current sensors (16), a second rectification means (26, 24, K) producing a second signal representative, in absolute value, of the sum of the negative half-waves of the output signals from the set of current sensors (16), and means effecting the difference between the first and second summed signals so as to produce said zero sequence signal.



(Com.—16 pages;

Drwgs.—3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 129-J & O—[GROUP-XXXV]

170682

Int. Cl. : B 30 B 3/00

A METHOD AND AN APPARATUS FOR MAKING A DEFORMABLE RESILIENT ELONGATED HOLLOW PROFILE HAVING A SURFACE LAYER.

Applicant : AB AKERLUND & RAUSING, A SWEDISH COMPANY, OF BOX 22, 22100 Lund, Sweden.

Inventor : LENNART LARSON.

Application No. 929/MAS/89 filed December 18, 1989.

Divisional to Patent No. 167232; (188 MAS/86); Ante-dated to March 14, 1986.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

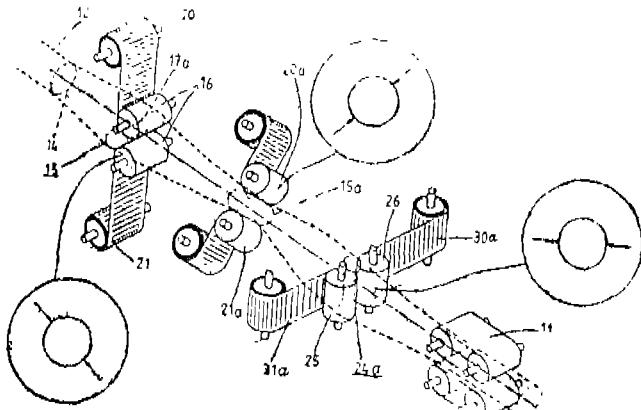
18 Claims

A method for making a deformable, resilient elongated hollow profile having a surface layer, a predetermined original shape and having a wall portion which is curved in the original cross section of the profile comprising the steps of:

advancing the profile longitudinally past a pressing device;

temporarily pressing the curved wall portion of said profile into a shape which is substantially straight in cross-section as the profile passes the pressing device; characterised in that

a strip of material for the surface layer is fed in the longitudinal direction of said profile between said pressing device and the outside of said wall portion of said profile, and said surface layer is attached to said wall portion while said wall portion is in said substantially straight shape; and the profile is brought with the surface layer thereon to return to a shape substantially corresponding to the original shape of the profile.



(Com.—20 pages;

Drwgs.—5 sheets)

Ind. Class : 32-C [GROUP IX(1)]

170683

Int. Cl.4 : C 12 N 9/00

A PROCESS FOR PURIFYING CHYMOPAPAIN.

Applicant : THE BOOTS COMPANY PLC., A BRITISH COMPANY, OF 1 THANE ROAD WEST, NOTTINGHAM, ENGLAND.

Inventors : (1) ALAN JOHN BARRETT, (2) DAVID JOHN BUTTLE, (3) DANIEL HULBERT RICH.

Application No. 327/MAS/90 filed April 26, 1990.

Convention date : April 28, 1989; (No. 8909836.2; Great Britain).

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

3 Claims

A process for purifying chymopapain which comprises :

(a) incubating an aqueous solution of crude chymopapain with an active site directed affinity chromatography matrix comprising a gel or membrane support matrix covalently coupled, optionally via a spacer arm, to the N-terminal of a reversible chymopapain inhibitory peptide such that said peptide binds to the active site of a chymopapain molecule; and

(b) eluting the chymopapain with a suitable eluent.

(Compl. specn. 88 pages

Drg. Nil

Ind. Cl. : 39 G [GROUP III]

170684

Int. Cl.4 : C 01 F, 7/58.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING CONDENSED ALUMINIUM CHLORIDE.

Applicants : ATOCHEM, A FRENCH BODY CORP RATE, OF LA DEFENCE 10, 4 & 8 COURS MICHELET, 92800 PUTEAUX, FRANCE.

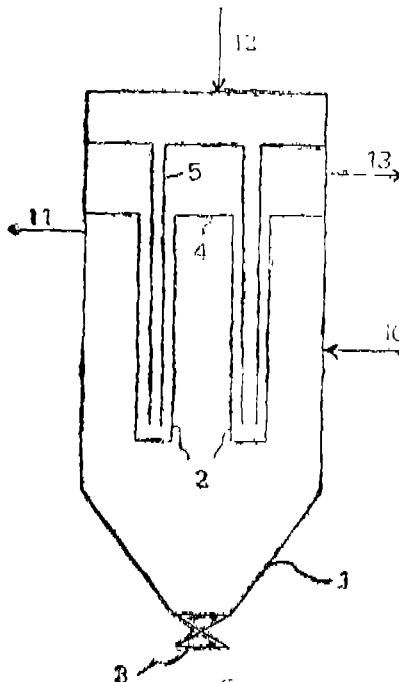
Inventors : JACQUES DUGUA, JEAN-CLAUDE ADRIAN.

Application No. 53/MAS/88 filed on 27-1-1988.

Appropriate Office for the Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Madras.

4 Claims

A process for producing condensed aluminium chloride comprises introducing gaseous aluminium chloride to the outside of two or more substantially vertical hollow elongated members which are closed at their lower end and are connected to one another by a plate at their upper end for condensing the aluminium chloride in the solid phase thereon, maintaining the temperature of the said members at a temperature not exceeding 70°C while the aluminium chloride is being condensed, subsequently heating the said members to detach the aluminium chloride therefrom and recovering the detached aluminium chloride in a known manner.



(Compl. specn. 13 pages;

Drg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Class : 40 B [GROUP IV(1)]

170685

Int. Cl.4 : C 08 F 4/42

A CATALYST SYSTEM SUITABLE FOR THE POLYMERISATION/COPOLYMERISATION OF ETHYLENE.

Applicant : STAMICARBON B V OF MIJNWEG 1, 6167 AC GELEEN, THE NETHERLANDS, A NETHERLANDS COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) LUC MARIA CONSTANT COOSEMANS, (2) JOHANNES BLENKERS, (3) JACOBUS ANTONIUS LOONTJENS.

Application No. 66/MAS/88 filed February 2, 1988

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

24 Claims

A catalyst system, suitable for the polymerisation/copolymerisation of ethylene and optionally minor amounts of 1-alkenes and/or dienes at a temperature of at least 180°C, comprising a mixture of two components (A) one or more titanium compounds, one or more vanadium compounds, one or more aluminium compounds, one or more magnesium compounds and optionally one or more halogen compounds such as herein described; in such amounts that the atomic ratio of magnesium to the sum of titanium and vanadium is between 0 and 10, the atomic ratio of aluminium to the sum of titanium and vanadium is at least 3, the atomic ratio of aluminium to magnesium is at least 1, and the atomic ratio of halogen to magnesium is at least 2, and (B) one or more organo-aluminium compounds having the general formula $R^s A_1 Y_{3-s}$, in which R^s is equal or different and represent a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms, Y a hydrogen atom, a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms, a group of the general formula $-NR^6$ in which R^6 is a hydrocarbon residue with 1—10 carbon atoms or a group of the general formula $-OR^7$ in which R^7 is a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms or a group of the general formula $-Si(R^8)_3$, in which R^8 is equal or different and represent a hydrogen atom and/or a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms, and $0 < s < 3$, wherein the atomic ratio of aluminium in component B to aluminium in component A is between 0.1 and the atomic ratio of aluminium in component B to the sum of titanium and vanadium is at least 3.

(Compl. specn. 24 pages

Drg. Nil)

(A) one or more magnesium compounds, one or more aluminium compounds, one or more transition metal compounds such as herein described and optionally one or more halogen compounds, in such amounts that the atomic ratio of halogen to magnesium is at least 2, the atomic ratio of aluminium to transition metal is at least 3, the atomic ratio of aluminium to magnesium is at least 1, and the atomic ratio of magnesium to transition metal is at least 0.5,

(B) one or more organoaluminium compounds of the general formula $R_m^1 A_1 X_{3-m}^1$, where the symbols R^1 are equal or different and represent a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms and the symbols X^1 are equal or different and represent a hydrocarbon atom, a group of the general formula $-NR^2_2$ (where R^2 is a hydrocarbon residue with 1—10 carbon atoms), a group of the general formula $-OR^3$ (where R^3 is a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms or a group of the general formula $-Si(R^4)_3$, where the symbols R^4 are equal or different and represent a hydrogen atom and/or a hydrocarbon residue with 1—20 carbon atoms, and $0 < m < 3$, or a group of the general formula $-[OAIR_5]_1 -OAIR_2^5$,

where the symbols R^5 are equal or different and represent a hydrocarbon residue with 1—10 carbon atoms, and $n \geq 0$, wherein the atomic ratio of the aluminium in component B to the aluminium in component A is at least 0.1.

(Compl. specn. 22 pages

Drg. Nil)

Ind. Class : 40 B [GROUP IV(1)] 170686

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 08 F 4/42

CATALYST SYSTEM FOR THE CO-POLYMERIZATION OF ETHYLENE.

Applicant : STAMICARBON B. V., OF MIJNWEG 1, 6167 AC GELEEN, THE NETHERLANDS, A NETHERLANDS COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) LUC MARIA CONSTANT COOSEMANS, (2) FRANS JOSEPH PAULUS GERARDUS VAN DEN BOSCH.

Application No. 67/MAS/88 filed February 2, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

23 Claims

Catalyst system, for the (co) polymerization of ethylene and optionally minor amounts of 1-alkenes and/or dienes at such temperatures that the copolymer formed goes into solution, to be prepared by combining at least two components A and B, which components comprises :

Ind. Class : 50 D [GROUP VIII(1)]

170687

Int. Cl.⁴ : F 28 F 25/00

A TRICKLING SHEET OF RECTANGULAR FORM FOR A PACKING MEANS IN AN INSTALLATION FOR BRINGING INTO CONTACT A LIQUID AND A GAS FLOWING IN COUNTER-CURRENT.

Applicant : HAMON-SOBELCO S.A., A BELGIAN COMPANY, OF RUE CAPOUILLET, 50-58, B-1060 GRUSSELS, BELGIUM.

Inventor : MICHEL WILLY JEAN PAUL RENE MONJOIE.

Application No. 71/MAS/88 filed February 3, 1988.

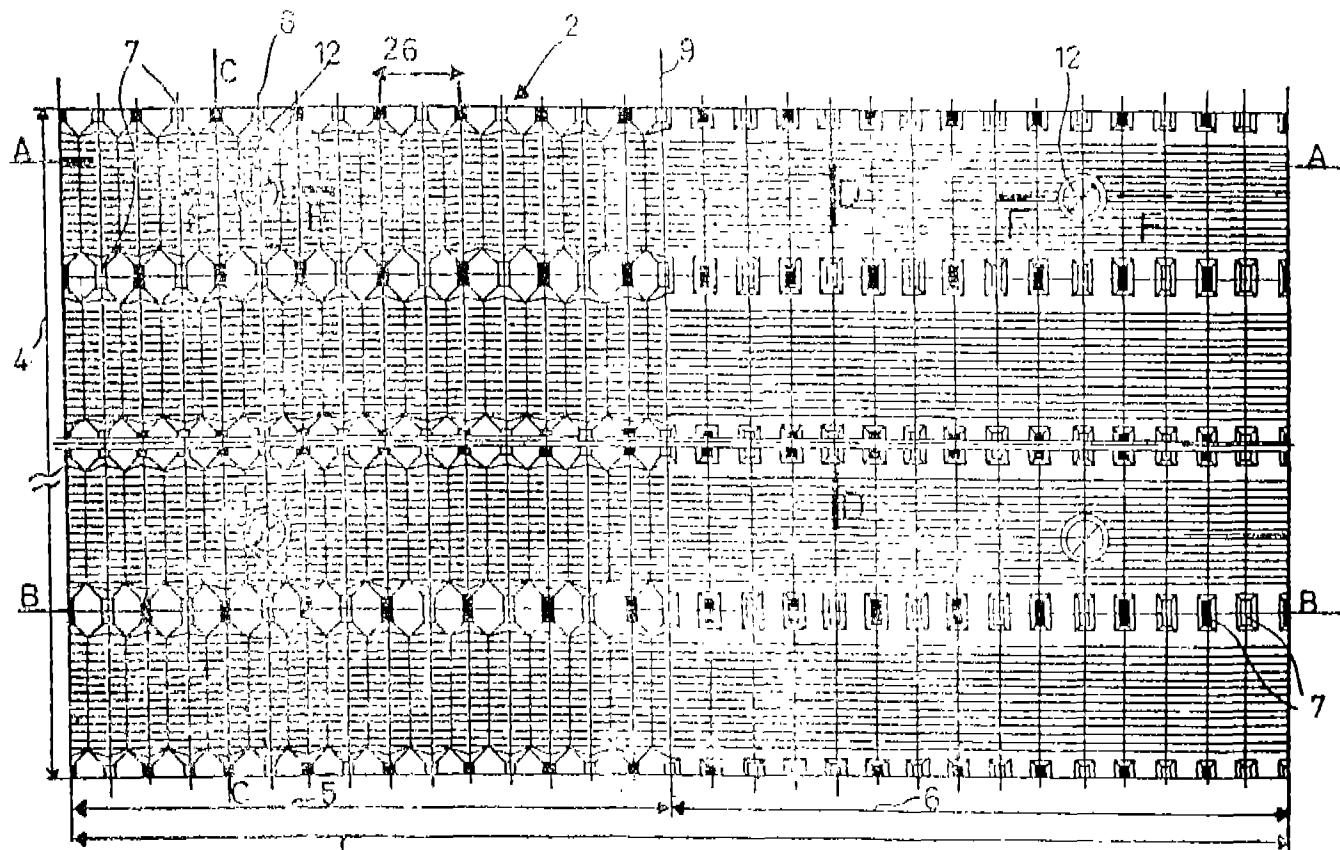
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

14 Claims

A trickling sheet of rectangular form for a packing means in an installation for bringing into contact a liquid and a gas flowing in counter-current, comprising along a first side (3) two zones (5, 6) of equal width, one of them heavily corrugated (5) and the other being flat or lightly corrugated (6) with the same pitch (26), each provided with spacer losses (7) situated to project from the crests of the corrugation at its two faces and spaced in the direction of the height of the sheet when in service, the said bosses being disposed symmetrically, the mean plane of the sheet in its flat or lightly corrugated zone being parallel to the mean plane of the sheet in its heavily corrugated zone wherein the crests (8) of

the corrugations extend perpendicular to the first side (3) the other zone (6) being either flat or lightly corrugated, the pitch (26) of the corrugations continuing at the transition between the two zones (5, 6) the bosses (7) being symmetrically disposed with

respect to the median line (9) separating the two zones (5, 6) and the mean plane is offset by a distance to make the tops of all the bosses (7) of one of the two faces of the sheet in one and the same plane



(Compl. specn. 16 pages;

Drgs. 4 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 40 B [GROUP IV(I)]

170688

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 10 Q 47/18.**A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING A LUBRICATING OIL BASE STOCK FROM A HYDROCARBON FEED.**

Applicant : MOBIL OIL CORPORATION, A CORPORATION ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, U.S.A. OF 150 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK, NEW YORK 10017, U.S.A.

Inventors : (1) GARRY WAYNE KIRKER, (2) PHILIP VARGHESE.

Application No. 123/MAS/88 filed on 26th Feb. 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

10 Claims

A process for producing a lubricating oil base stock from a hydrocarbon feed comprising the steps of hydrocracking at conventional hydrocracking conditions a hydrocarbon feed boiling in the lube range and containing polycyclic aromatics in the presence of a hydrocracking catalyst consisting of cracking and hydrogenation components, such as herein described, said cracking component having a layered silicate containing interspathic polymeric silica and interspathic polymeric oxide of an element selected from the group consisting of Al, B, Cr, Ga, In, Mo, Nb, Ni, Ti, Tl, W and Zr the lube-range boiling portion of the product of hydrocracking containing a lesser proportion of polycyclic aromatics than said feed.

(Compl. specn. 23 pages;

Drgs. 2 sheets)

Ind. Class : 55 E 4 [GROUP XIX(1)]

170689

Int. Cl.⁴ : A 61 K 31/395.**"A METHOD FOR MAKING A PHARMACEUTICAL COMPOSITION CONTAINING SPIRO-OXATHIOLANE/QUINUCLIDINE COMPOUNDS".**

Applicant : STATE OF ISRAEL, REPRESENTED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE, THE ISRAEL INSTITUTE FOR BIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF PO BOX 19, NESS-ZIONA, ISRAEL.

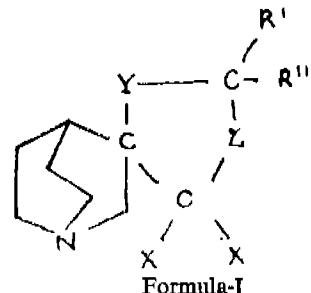
Inventors : (1) ABRAHAM FISHER, (2) ISHAI KARTON. Application No. 426/MAS/90 filed May, 30, 1990.

Divisional to Patent No. 167600 (695/MAS/88); Ante-dated to October 5, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 Claims

A method for making a pharmaceutical composition which comprises mixing together (a) at least one member of the group consisting of a spiro-exahiolane/quinuclidine compounds of formula (I) of the accompanying drawings



and geometrical isomers, enantiomers, diastereoisomers, racemates thereof and pharmaceutically compatible acid addition salts thereof; wherein one of Y and Z is 0 and the other is S(=O)_n; n is 0, 1 or 2; R' and R'' are each selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ aminoalkyl, C₃₋₇ cycloalkyl, aryl, diarylmethyol, C₁₋₆ alkyl substituted by at least one aryl group, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl in which the hydroxy is protected, and C₁₋₆ aminoalkyl in which the amino is protected provided that at least R' or R'' is other than hydrogen; and each X is hydrogen, or when Y is 0 and Z is S(=O)_n simultaneously, then each X may also be selected from the group consisting of deuterium and tritium and provided further that when each X is hydrogen, Y is 0 and X is S simultaneously, then at least one of R' and R'' is selected from the group consisting of C₂₋₆ alkenyl, C₂₋₆ alkynyl, cydopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl, C₁₋₆ aminoalkyl, C₁₋₆ hydroxyalkyl in which the hydroxy is protected, and C₁₋₆ aminoalkyl in which the amino is protected, with (b) at least one compound having anticholinesterase activity selected from physostigmine and tetrahydroaminoacridine, such that the weight ratio of component (a) to component (b) lies within the range of 1:0.5 to 1:10.

(Com. specn. 50 pages;

Drawgs.—1 sheet)

Ind. Class : 155 B & F. 2 [GROUP XXIII]

170691

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 09 K 21/12; 21/14.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF POLYVINYL CHLORIDE COATED CLOTH OF IMPROVED FIRE RETARDANT PROPERTY.

Applicant : INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE 560 012, AN INDIAN INSTITUTE AND NATIONAL RESEARCH DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION OF INDIA, 20-22, ZAMROODPUR COMMUNITY CENTRE, KAILASH COLONY EXTENSION, NEW DELHI-110 048.

Inventors : (1) KAUSHAL KISHORE, (2) MARY JOSEPH, (3) KUNNAPPILLI SCARIA ANNAKUTTY.

Application & Provisional Specification No. 807/MAS/87 filed on November 10, 1987; Post-dated to April 10, 1988.

Complete Specification left June 28, 1989.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

2 Claims

A process for the preparation of polyvinyl chloride coated cloth having improved flame retarding properties comprising preparing a mix in a known manner consisting of polyvinyl chloride resin, stabiliser, plasticizer, filler, colouring agent; halogen containing phosphates or simple phosphates, such as tricresyl phosphate, applying such a mix to cloth characterized in that said cloth is dipped in diammonium phosphate solution either prior to or subsequent to the step of applying said polyvinyl chloride coating.

(Provn. 5 pages;

(Compl. specn. 6 pages

Drg. Nil)

Ind. Class : 83-B, 5 [GROUP XIV(5)]

170690

Int. Cl.⁴ : A 23 J 3/00.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING DEBITTERED HYDROLYSED PROTEIN FROM ENZYMATICALLY HYDROLYSED PROTEIN CONTAINING BITTER TASTING POLYPEPTIDES.

Applicant : SOCIETE DES PRODUITS NESTLE S A, A COMPANY INCORPORATED IN SWITZERLAND OF CASE POSTALE 353 1800 VEVEY, SWITZERLAND.

Inventors : (1) STEVEN SOON-YOUNG KWON, (2) DHARAM VIR VADEHRA.

Application No. 494/MAS/90 filed on June 19, 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 Claims

A process for producing debittered hydrolysed protein from enzymatically hydrolysed protein containing bitter tasting polypeptides comprising the steps of incubating at a temperature of 30°C to 35°C for a period of 4 to 30 hours a slurry of the enzymatically hydrolysed protein having a pH of 5 to 7.5 and having a concentration of 5 to 50% by weight based on the total weight of the slurry with a live culture of a food-grade microorganism *Lactobacillus helveticus* having a cell concentration of 10⁸ to 10¹⁰ cells/gm to produce peptidases which hydrolyse the bitter tasting polypeptides to obtain debittered hydrolysed protein.

(Compl. specn. 10 pages

Drg. Nil)

Ind. Class : 34-A [GROUP X]

170692

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 29 D 7/00.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING AN ORIENTED COMPOSITE POLYESTER FILM.

Applicant : RHONE-POULENC FILMS, A FRENCH BODY CORPORATE OF 25, QUAI PAUL DOUMER, 92408 COURBEVOIE, FRANCE.

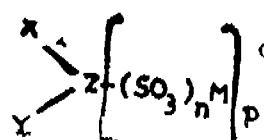
Inventor : PIERRE GROSJEAN.

Application No. 21/MAS/88 filed on January 13, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 Claims

A process for producing an oriented composite polyester film comprising the steps of coextruding in the molten state a crystallizable homopolyester or copolyester of terephthalic acid containing at least 80 mol percent of terephthalate units and an oxysulphonyl group containing polyester alone or in admixture with up to 80% of at least one known non-sulphonated polyester or copolyester, the said oxysulphonyl group-containing polyester having 2 to 20 percent of the total number of recurring acid units derived from aromatic diacids or their derivatives of formula II of the accompanying drawings, in which :



Formula-II

n is 1 or 2;

M represents a hydrogen atom, an alkali metal, an alkaline earth metal, an ammonium cation or a quaternary ammonium cation;

Z is a polyvalent aromatic radical;

X and Y are hydroxycarbonyl radicals or derivatives, lower aliphatic alcohol esters or acid halides (chloride or bromide); and

P is 1 or 2;

and the remaining acid units derived from terephthalic acid or a combination of terephthalic acid and isophthalic acid linked by units derived from ethylene glycol and/or its oligomers having a molecular weight less than 600, to form a composite film containing a layer of amorphous polyester and an adhesion primer coating layer; cooling and solidifying the said composite film, drawing the said composite film in a known manner in at least one direction, thermosetting the drawn composite film to form a thermoset composite film containing the crystalline or semi-crystalline polyester support film (A) having on at least one of its surfaces a contiguous coating layer (B) and coating the said thermoset composite film with an aqueous latex of PVDC in a known manner followed by drying to obtain a crystalline PVDC coating (C) on the said thermoset composite film.

(Compl. specn. 37 pages;

Drg. 1 sheet).

Ind. Class : 40A 2 [GROUP IV(1)]

170693

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 01 J 8/02.

APPARATUS FOR CONDUCTING CHEMICAL REACTION IN A CYLINDRICAL REACTION ZONE ESSENTIALLY OF CIRCULAR CROSS-SECTION.

Applicant : INSTITUT FRANCAIS DU PETROLE, A FRENCH BODY CORPORATE OF 4 AVENUE DE BOIS-PREAU 92502, RUEIL-MALMAISON, FRANCE.

Inventors : (1) DANG VU QUANG, (2) PIERRE HAM, (3) DANIEL GELAS, (4) CHRISTIAN LEGRAND.

Application No. 35/MAS/88 filed January 19, 1988.

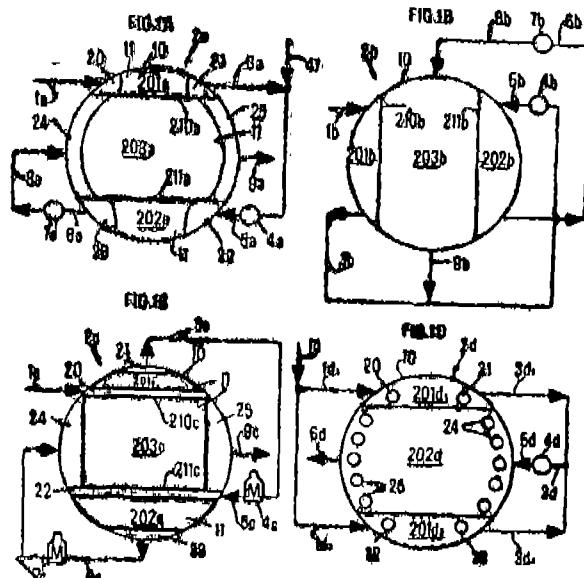
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patents Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

13 Claims

An apparatus for conducting chemical reaction in a cylindrical reaction zone essentially of circular cross-section, comprises :

- a reactor (2) adapted to contain at least one catalyst, comprising a substantially cylindrical casing (10) defined by at least one generatrix and having a first (30) and a second (31) tight end parts,
- at least two tight adjacent compartments (201, 203) contained in said reactor of elongate shape, along said generatrix, each group of two adjacent compartments comprising a common partition-wall (210), either substantially parallel to said generatrix or substantially oblique with respect thereto, each compartment having at least one inlet means (1) for the reaction fluid or the reaction effluent in said compartment and at least one outlet means (3) for the reaction effluent having passed through said compartment, said inlet and outlet means communicating with the outside of the reactor through said casing (10).
- at least one distribution means (20) in each compartment adapted to cross-wise distribute in each compartment the reaction fluid or reaction effluent substantially perpendicularly to said generatrix and connected to said inlet means,
- at least one collecting means (21) for the reaction effluent of each compartment, connected to said outlet means of said compartment, and

— at least one heat transfer means (4) interposed between said outlet means (3) for the reaction effluent of one of the compartments and the inlet means (8) of the reaction effluent in the next compartment (203).



(Compl. specn. 31 pages;

Drgs. 3 sheets)

Ind. Cl. : 93 [GROUP XXXIII (4)] & 132 D [GROUP XXXIV(3)]

170694

Int. Cl.⁴ : B 02 C 17/10, 17/16.

A METHOD OF PREPARING GRANULES FROM POWDERED RAW MATERIALS.

Applicant : F.L. SMIDTH & CO. A/S OF VIGERSLEV ALLE 77, DK-2500 VALBY, DENMARK, A DANISH COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) PETER LIP, (2) EJNAR LIP.

Application No. 122/MAS/88 filed on 26th Feb. 1988.

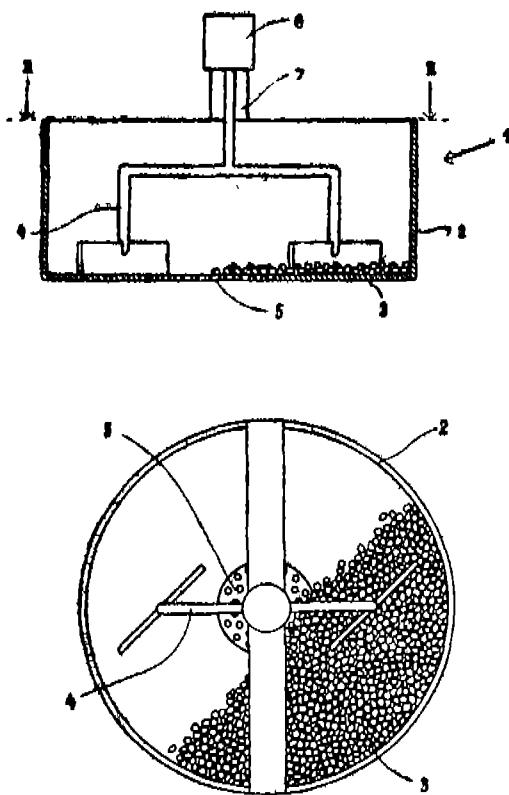
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office Branch, Madras.

17 Claims

A method of preparing granules from powdered raw materials, in a counter-flow mixing vessel with scraping means and mixing means rotatable about a vertical axis, comprising the steps of :

- (a) providing a layer of substantially ball-shaped bodies on the bottom of a mixing vessel;
- (b) supplying the raw materials to be granulated to the mixing vessels;
- (c) supplying moisture to the raw materials;
- (d) sticking the moisture containing raw material to the ball shaped bodies by rotating the mixing means about the vertical axis;
- (e) peeling and settling the moisture-containing material on the ball-shaped bodies to the bottom of the vessel by further rotating the said mixing means;

- (f) granulating the material by conveying the material pealed from the ball-shaped bodies to a grate located at the bottom of the vessel by the mixing means and scraping means and discharging the material from the vessel through said grate to obtain granules of the powdered raw material.



(Compl. specn. 13 pages)

Drg. 1 sheet)

Ind. Cl. : 70-A—[GROUP-LVIII(5)]

170695

Int. Cl. 4 : C 25 B 9/02.

POROUS GAS ELECTRODE

Applicant : HOECHST AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT OF D-6230 FRANKFURT AM MAIN 80, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, A CORPORATION ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY.

Inventors : (1) RUDOLF STAAB, (2) JURGEN RUS-SOW, (3) NIKOLAJ MEDIC.

Application No. 147/Mas/88 filed March 8, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

4 Claims

A porous gas electrode having an electrocatalytically active part comprising a nickel wire gauze covered at least on one side, with a mixture of Raney nickel and polytetrafluorethylene, wherein the electrocatalytically active part has strips which are arranged in parallel and at a distance from each other on an electrically conducting supporting framework, the supporting framework has a frame which forms the boundary of a grid, and the grid has struts arranged in parallel whose distance from each other is at most 200 mm, preferably 100 to 150 mm.

Compl. Specn. 7 Pages.

Drgs. 3 sheets.

Ind. Cl. : 152-E—[GROUP—XII(2)]

170696

Int. Cl. 4 : B 29 D 11/00.

A PROCESS FOR PRODUCING HIGHLY REFRACTIVE ORGANIC OPTICAL GLASS.

Applicant : ENICHEM SYNTHESIS S.p.A. A COMPANY ORGANISED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE ITALIAN REPUBLIC, OF VIA RUGGERO SETTIMO 55, PALERMO, ITALY.

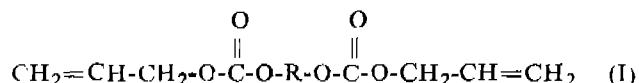
Inventors : (1) FIORENZO RENZI, (2) FRANCO RIVETTI, (3) UGO ROMANO, (4) CLAUDIO GAGLIARDI AND (5) UMBERTO SGAMBATO.

Application No. 166/Mas/88 filed March 15, 1988.

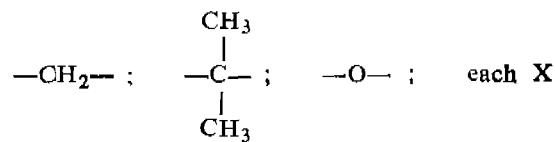
Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

10 Claims

A process for producing highly refractive organic optical glass comprising the steps of casting a liquid combination of Component (A), Component (B), Component (C) and Component (D) in a mould and polymerizing it at a temperature of 35°C to 100°C for 2 to 100 hours to obtain highly refractive organic index glass; wherein component (A) consists of 30 to 65% by weight of a monomeric diallylcarbonate of a diol containing aromatic groups having the formula



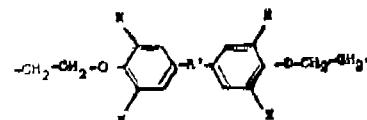
in which R' is a radical of a diol containing aromatic groups, selected from formulae (1), (2) or (3) of the accompanying drawing; in which R' being a radical selected from



Formula (1)

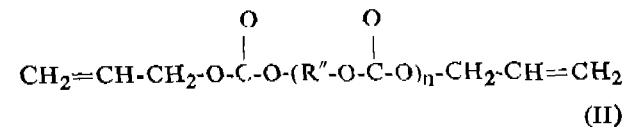


Formula (2)



Formula (3)

being selected from H; Cl; Br; or a diallyl-ester of a halogenated dicarboxylic acid; component (B) consists of 15 to 65% by weight of at least a reactive and non-halo-generated monomer, selected from diallyl orthophthalate; diallyl isophthalate; diallyl terephthalate; triallyl cyanurate; and triallyl isocyanurate; component (C) consists of 5 to 40% by weight of an oligomeric or essentially oligomeric bis (allyl-carbonate) of diethyleneglycol of the formula



in which R" is the radical of diethyleneglycol and n has a value or an average value within the range of 2 to 5 and component (D) consists of 2 to 8 parts by weight per 100 parts of (A)+(B)+(C), a free radical initiator.

(Compl. Specn. 23 Pages.

Drgs. 1 sheet)

Ind Cl. : 40-A.2—[GROUP—IV(1)]

170697

Int. Cl.4 : B 01 J8/02.

A DEVICE FOR CONTACTING GAS WITH SOLID PARTICLES.

Applicant: SHELL INTERNATIONALE RESEARCH
MAATSCHAPPIJ B. V., A NETHERLANDS COMPANY,
OF CAREL VAN BYLANDTLAAN 30, 2596 HR THE
HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS.

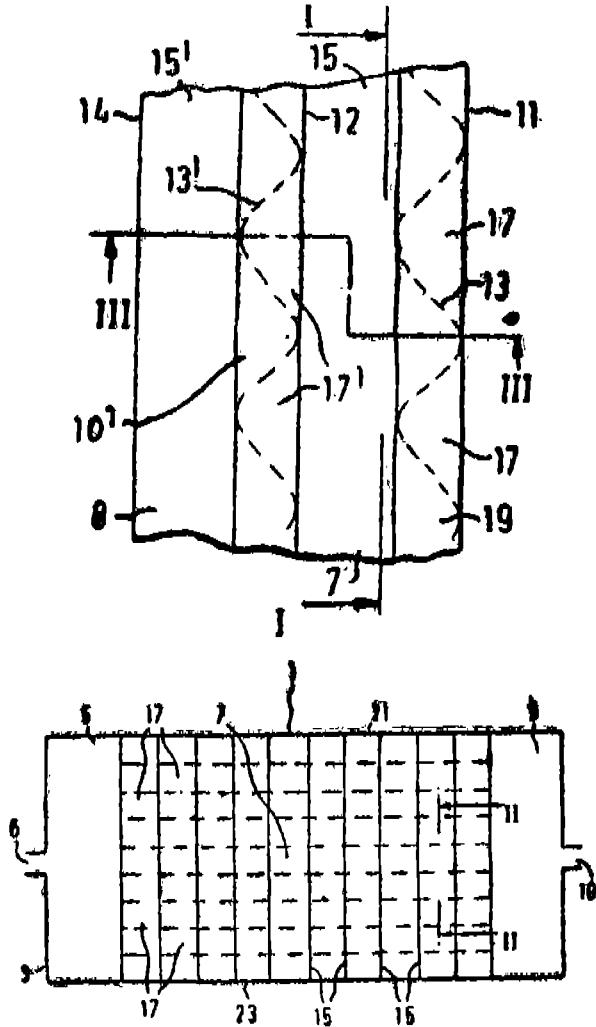
Inventors : (1) PIETER LAMMERT ZUIDEVeld AND
(2) MICHEl JAN GROENEVELD.

Application No. 315/Mas/88 filed May 12, 1988.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 Claims

A device for contacting gas with solid particles comprising a housing containing an inlet space, an outlet space and at least one contacting element, having a first wall, a second wall parallel to the first wall, and a plurality of channels connecting the inlet space to the outlet space, the said channels being defined between the first wall and a permeable corrugated sheet mounted on the side of the first wall facing the second wall, and a plurality of spacers having plurality of parallel baffle plates mounted at angle between 60° and 120° with respect to the channels.



(Compl. Specn. 12 pages.)

Drgs. 2 sheets).

Ind. Cl. : 201-C-[GROUP-II(4)]

170698

Int. Cl.⁴ : C 02 F 1/00.

A PORTABLE WATER-PURIFYING DEVICE.

Applicant : PRE-MAC (KENT) LTD., UNIT 1, 103
GOODS STATION ROAD, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, KENT
TN1 2 DP, GREAT BRITAIN, A BRITISH FIRM.

Inventor : ROBERT JAMES MEAD.

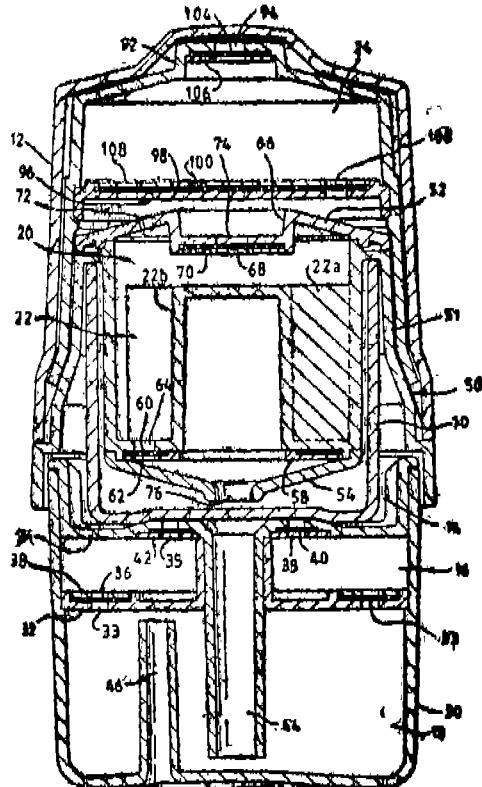
Application No. 149/Mas/89 filed February 23, 1989.

Convention date : February 29, 1988; (No. 8804747
Great Britain).

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

16 Cailms

A portable water-purifying device comprising a chamber (50) containing a microbiocide (56) and adapted for flow of the water into the chamber (50), through the microbiocide (56) and out of the chamber (50), whereby disinfectant from the microbiocide (56) passes into the water, and means (30) for storing the disinfectant-containing water for a period of time from the chamber (50), whereby disinfecting of the water is partly primary disinfection by flow of the water through the microbiocide (56) and partly secondary disinfection by storage of the disinfectant-containing water, wherein the microbiocide (56) is a strong base anion ion-exchange resinconverted to the iodinated form, means (62, 64, 76) are provided to regulate the flow of water and provide a sufficient contact time with the microbiocide (56) contained in the chamber (50) to ensure effective primary disinfection, whereby the primary disinfecting of the water by the flow of the water into the chamber (50) and through the microbiocide (56) causes substantially all bacteria and at least some viruses to be killed, and whereby the secondary disinfection by the storage of the disinfectant-containing water ensures effective killing of viruses when large quantities are present in the water.



(Compl. Specn 21 pages.

Drgs. 4 sheets).

Ind. Cl. : 32-F.2(b)—[GROUP—IX(1)]

170699

Int. Cl.¹ : C 07 D 295/04.

A PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF AN ALKYLENEDIAMINE DERIVATIVE.

Applicant : NIPPON CHEMIPHAR CO., A JAPANESE COMPANY OF 2-2-3, IWAMOTO-CHO, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO, JAPAN.

Inventors : (1) MITSUO MASAKI, (2) HARUHIKO SHINOZAKI, (3) MASARU SATOH, (4) NAOYA MORITO, (5) KOICHI HASHIMOTO AND (6) TOSHIRO KAMISHIRO.

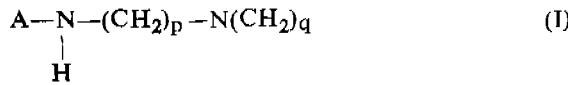
Application No. 418/Mas/90 filed May 28, 1990.

Divisional to Patent No. 63/Mas/87 filed January 30, 1987.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

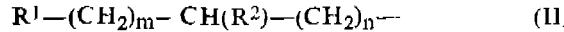
2 Claims. (No drawing)

A process for the preparation of an alklenediamine derivative having the formula (I) :



wherein

A is a group having the formula (II) :



wherein R¹ is a straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group containing 3-8 carbon atoms, an alicyclic group containing 5-8 carbon atoms, an aryl group, or an aralkyl group having an alkyl group containing 1-4 carbon atoms; R² is a straight or branched aliphatic hydrocarbon group containing 3-11 carbon atoms, an alkoxy group containing 3-11 carbon atoms, an aliphatic hydrocarbon group containing an ester bonding and 3-11 carbon atoms, an aliphatic hydrocarbon group containing an ether bonding and 3-11 carbon atoms, or an aryloxy group; and each of m and n is an integer of 0 to 2, provided that m+n does not exceed 3;

p is an integer of 2 to 6;

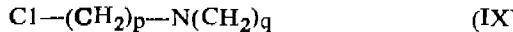
and

q is an integer of 4 to 7;

which comprise repeating an amine compound having the formula (VIII) :



wherein each of A has the same meaning as above, or its reactive derivative with a halogenated compound having the formula (IX) :



wherein each of p and q has the same meaning as above at temperature from room temperature to 180°C in the presence or absence of a solvent, then isolating a reaction product having the formula (I) from the reaction mixture, to obtain the compound of the formula (I).

Compl. Specn 24 Pages.

Ind. Cl. : 32-F.2(b)—[GROUP—IX(1)] 170700

Int. Cl.¹ : C 12 P 17/10.

PROCESS FOR THE PREPARATION OF 6-HYDROXYNICOTINIC ACID.

Applicant : LONZA LTD., GAMPEL/VALAIS, SWITZERLAND, A SWISS COMPANY.

Inventors : (1) FRANS HOEKS AND (2) DANIEL VENETZ.

Application No. 991/Mas/90 filed December 7, 1990.

Appropriate Office for Opposition Proceedings (Rule 4, Patent Rules, 1972), Patent Office, Madras Branch.

8 Claims (No drawing)

A process for the preparation of 6-hydroxynicotinic acid by microbiological hydroxylation of nicotinic acid under aerobic conditions, comprising a step of adding nicotinic acid, a soluble salt of nicotinic acid, or a solution containing nicotinic acid continuously or in portions to a starter culture of a micro-organism selected from one of the genera *Pseudomonas*, *Bacillus* or *Achromobacter*, wherein the nicotinic acid concentration in the culture is maintained above zero throughout said step and essentially below the concentration above which inhibition of the growth of the microorganism starts, the culture is maintained at a temperature of 20 to 40°C and a pH of 5.5 to 9 and the partial pressure of oxygen dissolved in the culture is maintained between 1 mbar and 200 mbar, at least until the 6-hydroxynicotinic acid formed inhibits further growth, so that multiplication of the microorganism and formation of 6-hydroxynicotinic acid takes place in the same process step.

Compl. specn. 13 pages.

OPPOSITION PROCEEDING

An Opposition has been entered by Godrej Soaps Limited, Bombay to grant of a Patent on Patent Application No. 169427 (252/Bom/1989) made by The Tata Oil Mills Company Limited, Bombay.

CLAIM UNDER SECTION 20(1) OF THE PATENTS ACT, 1970

The claim made by FOAMEX L.P., in connection with Patent Application No. 37/Mas/88 (170662) has been allowed.

The claim made by GEC PLESSY TELECOMMUNICATION LTD., in connection with Patent Application No. 816/Mas/88 (170668) has been allowed.

The claim made by National Research Development Corporation of India to proceed as joint applicant in connection with Patent Application No. 807/Mas/87 (170691) has been allowed.

PATENT SEALED

On 3rd April, 1992

167237 167238 168021 168077 168192 168209 168222 168235
168296 168297 168298*D 168320 168373*D/F 168378
168514*D 168515* 168516 168522*D 168550 168551 168582
168615 168632 168633 168637 168638 168641 168642 168644
168645 168646 168647 168648 168650 168666*D 168675*D
168676*D.

Cal-16, Del-08, Mas-13, Bom-Nil.

*Patent shall be deemed to be endorsed with the words "LICENCE OF RIGHT Under Section 87 of the Patent Act, 1970 from the date of expiration of three years from the date of Sealing.

F-FOOD Patent, D-DRUG Patent.

AMENDMENT PROCEEDING UNDER SECTION 57

The amendments proposed by OCTANORM-VERTRIEBS, GmbH, FÜR BAUELEMENTE, a Joint Stock Company organized under the laws of Federal Republic of Germany, of Raiffeisenbrasse, 23, 7024 Filderstadt 4, Federal Republic of Germany in respect of Patent application No. 168282 (249/Bom/1988) as advertised in Part III, Section 2 of Gazette of India dated 17-8-1991 have been allowed.

Proposed amendments under Section 57 of the Patents Act, 1970 in respect of Patent Application No. 169208 (92/Mas/87) as advertised in the Gazette of India dated 9-11-1991 have been allowed.

RENEWAL FEES PAID

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 141052 151094 151295 151429 151519 151555 151672 151688
 151719 151889 151904 151999 152086 152089 152213 152423
 152782 152503 152558 152599 152628 152647 152648 152649
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 165695 165696 165700 165843 165925 166369 166544 166845
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 168327 168336 168338 168339 168388 168389 168450 168494
 168508 168509 168575 168578

CESSATION OF PATENTS

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 156501 156502 156505 156513 156514 156516 156520 156524
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RESTORATION PROCEEDINGS

Notice is hereby given that an application was made under Section 60 of the Patents Act, 1970 for the restoration of Patent No. 161367 granted to Schubert & Salzer Maschinenfabrik Aktiengesellschaft for an invention relating to "support disc bearing."

The Patent ceased on the 13-11-88 due to non-payment of renewal fees within the prescribed time and the cessation of the patent was notified in the Gazette of India, Part III, Section 2 dated the 25-4-92.

Any interested person may give notice of opposition to the restoration by leaving a notice on Form 32 in duplicate, with the Controller of Patents, The Patent Office, Nizam Palace, 2nd M.S.O. Building, 5th, 6th and 7th floor, 234/4, Acharya Jagadish Chandra Bose Road, Calcutta-700 020 on or before the 2-7-92 under Rule 69 of the Patents Rules 1972. A written statement, in triplicate, setting out the nature of the opponents interest, the facts upon which he bases his case and the relief he seeks, shall be filed with the notice or within one month from the date of the notice.

DESIGN

CANCELLATION PROCEEDING (SECTION-51A)

An application made by Sinter Plast Containers for cancellation of the registration of design Nos. 163035, 163036 and 163037 in Class 3 in the name of Devi Polymers (Pvt.) Ltd.

REGISTRATION OF DESIGNS

The following design have been registered. They are not open to inspection for a period of two years from the date of registration except as provided for in Section 50 of the Design Act, 1911.

The date shown in the each entries is the date of the registration of the design included in the entry :

Class 1. No. 163592. Sayed Mohammed Mira Sahib Jafarulla, Indian, trading as Rafee Seat Covers of 182 L High Road, Central Buildings, (Opp : Central Theatre), Tirunelveli Junction 627001, T.N. India. "Box". September 11, 1991.

Class 1. No. 163917. Nelson Type Foundry Pvt. Ltd. of 34, Sami Pillai Street, Choolai ,Madras-600112, T.N., India, Indian Pvt. Ltd. Co. "Tamil Type" Fount". December 18, 1991.

Class 1. No. 164023. Peico Electronics & Electricals Ltd. of Shivasagar Estate, Block 'A', Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-400018, Maharashtra, India, Indian Co. "Lighting Fixture". January 20, 1992.

Class 1. No. 164086. Saklaspur Venkatakrishnaiah Suresh, Indian National of 40, Geetha Mansion, K. G. Road, Bangalore-560009, Karnataka, India. "Coffee Filter". February 13, 1992.

Class 1. No. 164089. Saklaspur Venkatakrishnaiah Suresh, Indian National of 40, Geetha Mansion, K. G. Road, Bangalore-560009, Karnataka, India. "Coffee Filter". February 14, 1992.

Class 3. No. 163698. Ramchand Choithram Sons, Indian Regd. Partnership Firm of 10, New Cutlery Market, Opp : Jumma Masjid, Bombay-400002, Maharashtra, India. "Hair Comb". October 24, 1991.

Class 3. No. 163759. Amber Polymers, Indian Registered Partnership Firm of Gala No. 7, 2nd floor, Vakil Industrial Estate, Walbhat Road, Goregaon (East), Bombay-400063, Maharashtra, India. "Flas". November 7, 1991.

Class 3. Nos. 163786 to 163788. Ceat Limited, Electronics Division, Dr. Shirodkar Road, Parel, Bombay-400012, Maharashtra, India, Indian Company. "Transistor Radio". November 14, 1991.

Class 3. No. 163890. Business and Marketing Agencies of XL1/300-A, Mullassery Canal Road, Opp : Sathy Sai Seva Samithi, Kochi-682011, Kerala, India, Indian Partnership Firm. "Mixie". December 5, 1991.

Class 3. No. 163916. Janak Mistry, C-527, Defence Colony, New Delhi-110024, India, Indian, "Utility box for a two wheeler". December 17, 1991.

Class 3. No. 163929. Pieco Electronic & Electricals Ltd. of Shivesagar Estate, Block "A", Dr. Annie Besant Road, Worli, Bombay-400018, Maharashtra, India, Indian Company. "Lighting Fixture". December 19, 1991.	Class 10. No. 163829. Walker (India) Ltd. of A-7/8, New Kamal Building, Opp : National College, Linking Road, Bandra, Bombay-400050, Maharashtra, India. "Footwears". November 26, 1991.
Class 3. No. 163935. Achal Anil Bakeri, Indian, 13, Sadma Society, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India. "Ventilation Fan". December 24, 1991.	Copyright extended for the 2nd period of five years.
Class 3. Nos. 163936 to 163939. Achal Anil Bakeri, Indian, 13, Sadma Society, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-380009, Gujarat, India. "Air Cooler". December 24, 1991.	Nos. 157986, 162585 & 162398 Class 1
Class 3. No. 163947. Tainwala Chemicals & Plastics (India) Ltd. of 4-B, Giri Kunj Industrial Estate, Mahakali Caves Road, Andheri (East), Bombay-400093, Maharashtra, India. "Container". December 26, 1991.	Nos. 157666, 158125, 163223, 163209 to 163212 163221, 157258, 157942, 162586, 162780, 162778, 158331, 162151, 163163, 161780 & 163164 Class 3
Class 3. 163991. Videocon International Limited of Auto Cars Compound, Adalat Road, Aurangabad-431005, Maharashtra, India. "Air Cooler" January 8, 1992.	Nos. 151712 & 157771 Class 4
Class 3. No. 164085. Saklaspur Venkatakrishnaiah Suresh, Indian, 40, Geetha Mansion, K. G. Road, Bangalore-560009, Karnataka, India. "Coffee Filter". February 13, 1992.	No. 163233 Class 12
Class 5. No. 163562. Purolator India Ltd. of 1, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi-110016, India, Indian Company. "Filter". September 3, 1991.	Copyright extended for the 3rd period of five years.
	Nos. 157986, 162585, 162398 & 148246 Class 1
	Nos. 163209 to 163212, 163221, 163223, 162586, 162780, 162778, 162151, 163163, 163164 163164 and 161780. Class 3
	No. 157771 Class 4
	No. 151002 Class 12

R. A. ACHARYA
Controller General of Patents,
Designs and Trade Marks

